













## INTERNATIONAL

## On the New European Economic Road Map, There's Not Much Left of the Left

John Vinocur

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Europe's leftist governments have produced a document outlining their ideas on economic reform that they call The New European Way. It is no 10-lane highway to the horizon, but largely a familiar road, signposted less in pink than gray.

After a few weeks of remarks from new left-led governments in Germany and Italy that created the notion that Europe might be considering movement toward the control of currency markets and relaxing its economic performance targets, the paper cuts sharply in the opposite direction.

Instead, it embraces what has been economic orthodoxy in Europe since the Maastricht treaty. It insists it is comfortable with free trade and markets, and that a Europe led largely by Socialists and Social Democrats will defend monetary stability and budgetary rigor. None of the traditional levers of Keynesian policy familiar to the left are present in this cautiously framed outline that is miles from creed, passion or mani-

festos? The paper just brushes along the edges but does not dig into areas like tax policy coordination, wages and minimum social rights, where some of Europe's leftist governments are expected to press for standardization measures that critics may regard as an attempt to limit competition.

Made public on Sunday with the approval of Europe's Socialist finance ministers in Brussels, the document describes itself as a policy agenda "to help rebuilding confidence in the European Way."

Of the European Union's members, only Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg and Belgium currently have right-of-center parties participating in government — and probably none of them would have encountered difficulty in supporting the document.

As an initial attempt to outline a joint economic approach for a Europe turned leftward, the manner appears nonconfrontational, consensual and market-friendly, sharper in tone toward overspenders than speculators.

Whatever its drafters' intention, or the document's possible effect on what it calls reconstructing a full-employment society, the paper has

much of the tone of the British Labour Party's effort to emphasize its ties to the ideas of social justice while defending the status quo of tight control over debt, deficits and public spending. There is no palpable echo of the calls of the German finance minister, Oskar Lafontaine, to bring target zones to exchange markets, or to suggestions from Italy that the euro's debt and deficit strictures could be softened to revive growth.

The document seems to simply turn its back on much of the specific leftist program elements present in the European debate since Tony Blair and Lionel Jospin took office in 1997 and Gerhard Schröder and Massimo D'Alema followed them this year.

The paper stays away from calls for cutting the work week, like Mr. Jospin's 35-hour concept. Public works projects have their place, it says, but the document directly calls for the liberalization of the telecommunications market, and insists that "the use of state aids has to be carefully controlled and monitored."

For an overall view, there is this formula: "The state acts where markets fail." But there is no push for a palpably stronger

hand on the control of financial markets, or anything resembling a proposition that would allow the Socialist governments to guide the positions of the European Central Bank. Neither is there a trace of Mr. Jospin's call last year for the formation of a so-called economic government to serve as a counterweight to the extensive powers of the ECB.

The European bank should take growth and employment into consideration as it seeks to protect price stability, the paper says, following the line of Stability and Growth Pact of Germany's former conservative finance minister, Theo Waigel. "Such a policy," the socialist document said, "must be conducive to credibility, certainty and predictability."

Mr. Lafontaine's concerns about currency swings are tacitly recognized — but his proposed solutions ignored — when the paper says Europe should "develop monetary cooperation between the major currency blocs with the aim to avoiding excessive exchange rate instability."

If a single phrase caught the paper's sense of

specific commitment to the stringent euro economic performance targets, and a simultaneously vague enunciation of social values, it came in this explanation of how the member countries could guarantee the success of European monetary union:

"Most European countries must be tougher on their current budget deficits, but at the same time sensitive to social developments. Only then will European countries achieve the sort of reduction in their current budget deficits to provide the room for maneuver we are seeking."

With wage policy a prerogative of national governments, the paper did not touch on one of the other areas where Mr. Lafontaine has brought a distinctly leftist tonality into the German government. He has called for European coordination on salary policy so that once the euro is in place a region or a state could not seek competitive advantage by lowering salary costs. Along the same lines, Mr. Lafontaine has called for minimum social standards, guarding against "social dumping," or the possibility that a state could use a comparatively low level of social protection to attract business.

## Cost-Conscious Pentagon Supports Unilateral Cuts In U.S. Nuclear Arsenal

By Steven Lee Myers  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Driven by budget constraints as much as diminishing security threats, Pentagon officials are quietly recommending that the administration of President Bill Clinton consider unilateral reductions in the American nuclear arsenal.

Since the United States has already committed itself to drastic cuts in its nuclear arsenal, the Pentagon believes that unilateral reductions would have no effect on the country's ability to deter a nuclear adversary.

The recommendations, if adopted, would reduce the American arsenal below the 6,000 nuclear warheads allowed

by the first strategic arms reduction treaty, or START-1, senior administration officials said.

The United States and Russia have signed a second arms treaty, START-2, that would cut their arsenals even more sharply, to between 3,000 and 3,500 warheads. But for nearly six years, the Russian Parliament has refused to approve START-2.

Because of the delay, and U.S. legislation blocking unilateral cuts, the Pentagon faces the prospect of paying hundreds of millions of dollars to maintain, and soon to rebuild, nuclear weapons that the United States has agreed to scrap.

The Pentagon has spent \$95 million more over the past two years than it would have if START-2 had taken effect. Next year it would cost \$100 million more, and the year after that, \$1 billion.

The U.S. Navy, in particular, could be forced to pay more than \$5 billion from now to 2003 to refuel nuclear reactors and install new missiles on four Trident ballistic-missile submarines that would otherwise be dismantled.

In April 1997, the Pentagon submitted to Congress a highly classified report that outlined nine proposals for reducing the strategic arsenal unilaterally.

Neither Mr. Clinton nor Secretary of Defense William Cohen has made a decision on the recommendations, and a senior White House official said they would not do so until the Communist-dominated Russian Parliament completes its latest deliberations on START-2, which was signed in 1993.

Although Russian nationalists and Communists have vehemently opposed the treaty, the lower house, or State Duma, has begun debate and could vote as soon as December.

The Pentagon's recommendations underlie the stakes. The ratification of START-2 would not only rid the world of thousands of nuclear warheads, but would also save the United States billions of dollars that the Pentagon would rather spend elsewhere or that Congress might allocate to other programs.

Officials in Washington and Moscow agree that prospects for ratification have improved as the realization sinks in that Russia's economic problems have made it difficult for the country to maintain a nuclear force as large as that allowed by START-1.

"I'm reluctant to discuss at all Plan B," one White House official said of the Pentagon's recommendations, "when we have the best on-course momentum here in a long, long time for Plan A."

But if the Russian Parliament again rejects the treaty, officials in the Pentagon plan to recommend that Mr. Clinton seek permission from Congress to move ahead with unilateral reductions. The officials said a decision could come as part of the budget Mr. Clinton will submit to Congress early next year.

Admiral Richard Mies, the new commander of the U.S. strategic arsenal, said the United States was committed to maintaining a "robust and credible force." But he suggested that this effort did not preclude unilateral cuts in warheads or the systems to deliver them.

"I think you will inevitably see us take some unilateral actions that we have to take to modernize our forces and maybe streamline our forces to some degree," Admiral Mies said in an interview last week at the U.S. Strategic Command headquarters at Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska. "We're driven by our own imperatives."

He did not elaborate on what steps were under consideration. In recent weeks, however, Pentagon and administration aides have begun discussions with congressional staff members as they draw up next year's budget and decide whether to set aside enough money for a larger nuclear force, the officials said.

In each of the last two years, Republicans in Congress have put language in the Department of Defense's budget bills explicitly prohibiting reductions below START-1 levels by the United States alone. Some administration officials and members of Congress have contended that the legislation is necessary to press the Russians to ratify START-2.

Others dispute the effect that such legislation has had on the Russian Parliament's deliberation, and contend that unilateral reductions could revive a stagnant arms control process.

"The issue is, how much longer are we going to pay to stay at a higher level to retain some leverage over the Russians to ratify the treaty?" a senior defense official said.



The German defense minister, Mr. Schröder, at a wreath-laying Monday at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Washington.

## U.S. Rejects Any NATO Shift

WASHINGTON — The United States rebuffed on Monday a suggestion by Germany's new government that NATO change its policy and declare it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons in a conflict.

"It is an integral part of our strategic concept and we think it should remain exactly as it is," Defense Secretary William Cohen said. "It is something that is integral to the NATO strategic doctrine. There is good rationale for keeping it as it is."

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright relayed the same message to Rudolf Scharping, defense minister in the new government of Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, during talks in Washington on Monday.

The German foreign minister, Joschka Fischer, told Der Spiegel magazine in Bonn during the weekend that he had signaled to NATO's secretary-general, Javier Solana Madariaga, that Germany wanted to discuss the alliance's readiness to be the first to use nuclear weapons "because we see things differently."

A NATO summit meeting in Washington

next April marking the 50th anniversary of the alliance will approve a new strategic concept. U.S. officials said the no-first-use issue would also be discussed at meetings of alliance foreign and defense ministers in Brussels next month.

Germany sought Monday to reassure its NATO partners about any change in the alliance's option on using nuclear weapons. Mr. Fischer believed it was time to discuss going away with the right to first use, Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Bonn. "All questions of this nature have to be decided in consensus," the spokesman, Martin Erdmann, stressed.

But Mr. Cohen, speaking at a Pentagon news conference, made it clear that the United States was not ready for change. "We think that the ambiguity involved in the issue of the use of nuclear weapons contributes to our own security, keeping any potential adversary who might use either chemical or biological unsure of what our response would be," he said.

## MRS. CLINTON: Tapping Her Savvy on Issues, She Becomes Year's Surprise Politician

Continued from Page 1

independent life she is more likely to lead after this is all over," Doris Kearns Goodwin, the historian steeped in the struggles of Eleanor Roosevelt, said of Mrs. Clinton's ability to forge a political identity beyond her charismatic, wayward husband. "Hillary Clinton showed a certain kind of strength under enormous pressure, an ability to keep her public persona strong and classy while all the turmoil was going on about her. These are qualities needed in public life. Maybe it's going to be her turn next."

Some Democrats already speculate on whether she might eventually run for the Senate — her campaign popularity was high in her home state of Illinois — and so truly prevail beyond her husband and his harrowing incumbency.

Such heady talk is remarkable considering how she was the first lady once demonized by critics as the unelected overreacher when her early health-care effort failed. Talk-radio conservatives have long delighted in finding her ambitious hand in such haunting issues as Whitewater.

"Well, now Hillary has become the Wronged Woman and has the sympathy factor, which is something everybody is much more comfortable with than the strong, determined Hillary," said Arianna Huffington, a conservative columnist, fascinated by the first lady's resilience at the side of her husband.

Ms. Huffington measured the upturn in Mrs. Clinton's popularity even before the sex scandal, the columnist said, "when she abandoned the tough issues." The first lady, Ms. Huffington

said, retreated to more traditional helpmate projects, including children's issues, a premillennial touring in behalf of national heritage, and her new book, "Dear Socks, Dear Buddy, Kids' Letters to the First Pets."

Mrs. Clinton remains in overdrive after her 19-state tour of speaking relentlessly for scores of Democratic candidates. She has just finished a tour of Latin America, with special attention to hurricane-ravaged areas, and has national-heritage trips planned to New York, Boston and California, before she heads to the Middle East with the president next month.

"Nobody," says her husband, shrugs off public humiliation as elegantly as Mrs. Clinton," concluded The Economist. The first lady was hailed by the British weekly as both "the most ruthless of her husband's spin doctors" and his most enduring defender.

Some Clintonites still rue her reported dominance in the White House's early opposition to an out-of-court settlement in the Paula Jones sexual-misconduct lawsuit — the fuse that lit the sex-and-meat scandal now before Congress.

But they bless her steely performance, since then in countering that the problem was rooted in some "vast right-wing conspiracy," and not in the president's outright denial of sexual dalliance about which he finally had to admit misleading the nation. Mr. Clinton also said he misled his wife.

As the year unfolded, Hillary found this inner strength, said Anna Wintour, editor in chief of Vogue, explaining why the story was put on the cover. "I think she psyches herself into this battle mode and goes forward, not looking back or left. She told us she doesn't even read the newspapers."

The Vogue display coincided with Mr. Starr's latest Whitewater indictment of Webster Hubbell, the former Justice Department official and law partner of Mrs. Clinton in Little Rock, Arkansas. The first lady was repeatedly referred to in the indictment as the Hubbell "billionaire."

This was an echo of the confrontation three years ago when a carefully composed Mrs. Clinton had to walk past a throng of journalists to go before a grand jury in Mr. Starr's unsuccessful attempt to implicate her in Whitewater crimes.

"Hillary Rodham Clinton is not the kind of woman those men understand," Ms. Wintour said of the Starr investigators' frustration in trying to single out the first lady, only to see her become the pillar in the president's job-approval rating.

Senator Barbara Boxer, Democrat of California, who was re-elected with the aid of Mrs. Clinton, recalled the power of the first lady's several campaign visits at some of the worst moments of the year for the Clintons. "She had the courage to face the cameras, a courage that brought a lot of people to their feet," Ms. Boxer said.

"Her special quality is to see a larger picture than the daily travails of life." Senator Robert Torricelli, the Senate Democratic campaign chairman, studied Mrs. Clinton closely in her tour and praised her passion for the task. "You could see the strain on her," Mr. Torricelli said. "But what is most remarkable is that there was no one even close to being in demand like Hillary Rodham Clinton as a campaigner. Something powerful has taken place."

## DEAL: America Online and Netscape Talking

Continued from Page 1

the ability and the resources to change the competitive landscape overnight," he said, according to Reuters.

The companies cautioned that the purchase negotiations were not complete. AOL said, "There can be no assurance that an agreement will be reached or a transaction consummated."

Both companies' stock prices rose as the Dow Jones industrial average reached a record high Monday. Netscape's stock was at \$41.875, up \$2.6875, a sign that the preliminary price of the deal, which values Netscape at \$38.19 a share based on Friday's closing prices, may not be high enough. AOL rose \$5.125 to \$90.

By buying Netscape, America Online, already the largest on-line service, with more than 14 million subscribers worldwide, would get control of Netscape's popular browsing software, as well as one of the most frequented Internet destinations, Netscape's Netcenter site, which sees 20 million visitors a month.

AOL's home page on the World Wide Web is popular too, but analysts say it fails to attract many of the corporate users that Netscape does.

Both the AOL and Netscape sites are "portals," or jumping-off points for people signing on to the Web; by adding Netscape, America Online would rival or surpass Yahoo! Inc., which operates the largest portal site, in the size of its Internet audience, according to

the brokerage firm BT Alex. Brown. Portal sites bring together news, stock quotes, weather and other on-line information. Advertising sold on such sites goes for a premium, though few Internet companies are making profits.

Netscape dominated the market for browsers, or software used for viewing information on the Internet, until 1995, when Microsoft created its own browser, called Internet Explorer. By giving Explorer away and then by including the browser in its ubiquitous Windows operating system, Microsoft was able to quickly weaken Netscape's base.

Microsoft was also helped by AOL's decision in 1996 to make Internet Explorer the main browser for its on-line service. That contract expires in January, a deadline that probably spurred the AOL-Netscape merger talks.

A survey by International Data Corp. in July showed that Netscape's browser had slipped to holding 41.3 percent of the market from more than 80 percent in 1995, while Internet Explorer was up to 43.8 percent, including AOL's 16.3 percent.

Web Netscape to be absorbed by America Online, subscribers to AOL probably would not notice much difference. AOL could run the Netcenter site separately from its own and distribute Netscape software as Netscape does now. It could replace the Microsoft browser that is built into its software with a version by Netscape, though many AOL users are unaware that the



James Barksdale, chief executive of Netscape Communications Corp.

default browser is a Microsoft product.

While AOL dominates on-line access in the United States — far surpassing membership "in Microsoft's own MSN.com — the rest of the on-line world is more splintered.

An AOL venture co-owned by Berlitzmann AG of Germany is vying with Deutsche Telekom AG's T-Online service for leadership in Europe, but otherwise, numerous Internet service providers, cable companies and utilities compete to sign up Internet users. America Online this year bought CompuServe Inc., also a pioneer in its field, which gave AOL a much more extensive network in Europe and Japan.

## STRIKE: Rail Workers Across Europe Protest EU Plans to Privatize Freight Traffic

Continued from Page 1

the social climate and threats to jobs.

The strike halted many long-haul services in Europe, including the Thalys high-speed express trains between Paris and Brussels and points farther to the north and the east. But the Eurostar high-speed service between Paris and London operated normally.

The entire Belgian network was shut down, creating fresh woes for travelers whose journeys were disrupted because of a fire at Brussels' Midi station on Friday that cut overhead power cables. The state railroad operator, SNCB, took advantage of the strike Monday to repair installations damaged in the fire.

Neil Kinnock, the EU commissioner in charge of transportation, said the issue of rail privatization was not even on the agenda for next week. "The only item for discussion," he said, "is a package of essentially technical measures that are designed to enhance the efficiency and

the attractiveness of rail freight and to harmonize the technical side of rail operations in order to ensure that international rail services compete on an even footing."

Mr. Kinnock said the proposals were broadly supported by the EU's 15 member states because they understand "that the huge loss in rail's share of the freight market has to be reversed if rail is to survive as a significant transport mode."

From 1970 to 1996, he said, rail's share of freight traffic in the 15 countries fell to 14 percent from 32 percent, while its share of passenger traffic fell to 6 percent from 10 percent, "and this despite continuing financial support from governments."

Unions fear the proposals will lead to the piecemeal breaking up of the railroads, as has happened in Britain, where organizations representing travelers report dramatic declines in the level of service and steep rises in ticket prices.

Mr. Kinnock, a former Labour Party

leader, said he understood the unions' concerns, and he acknowledged that the commission's strategy "does pose major challenges to the conventional culture and practice of the rail industry and to the traditional policies of some governments."

But without radical changes, he warned, there would be no rail traffic worth speaking of within 20 years because of the intensifying challenge of cheap road transportation.

"Our proposals do not pose a threat to jobs," he said. "The great and continuing menace to jobs comes from the way in which rail is losing shares of the transport markets."

The measures proposed by the commission include rules for allocating train paths and operating licenses, and for charging train operators for using the track and other infrastructure. They also set out to ensure that rail service operators are independent of the track managers. Changes in this direction already

have been carried out in several countries, including France, where the state operator, SNCF, has split its operational and track divisions.

The commission proposes to open up one-quarter of freight traffic to competition within 10 years. In fact, a commission spokeswoman, Sarah Lambert, said the process would probably take a good while longer. "It took us 10 years to liberalize air transport and that was in a global market with global pressures, so I think it will be a lot longer and there we will be a lot more debate before we see that in rail transport," she said.

The strike halted two-thirds of services in France. In Greece, trains came to a halt in the two main cities, Athens and Salonika.

Officials at the Spanish rail company, Renfe, said that some services were available on all lines and that passenger levels were near normal. Portuguese rail workers walked out for one hour, causing relatively minor disruption.



## EUROPE

## Austria to Start Returning Artwork Looted by Nazis

But Toughest Cases Aren't Covered by New Law

By Judith H. Dobrzynski  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Austria, whose Parliament has just given final approval to a law permitting restitution of hundreds of artworks seized by the Nazis, expects to return some works to their owners by Christmas. But the law will not resolve some of the toughest cases involving many of the most valuable works.

The law covers paintings, furniture and other artifacts held by the Austrian government, Culture Minister Elisabeth Gehrler said in an interview in New York. After World War II, the government returned some works confiscated by the Nazis but also instituted an art export ban, refusing to allow people who had fled the country to reclaim all of their property.

Most of the cases are known, Mrs. Gehrler said, because in January Austria's 10 state museums were ordered to review the provenance of works in their collections. The order followed an uproar over two Egon Schiele paintings that were lent by an Austrian foundation to the Museum of Modern Art in New York a year ago and then claimed by two American families.

But Mrs. Gehrler said the new law did not apply to the Schiele paintings, nor to cases like that of a Los Angeles resident, a niece of the renowned collectors Ferdinand and Adele Bloch-Bauer, who claimed several important paintings

by Gustav Klimt. "These cases have to be dealt with by a court, and I am not a court," said Mrs. Gehrler, who was in New York to check the progress of a teacher exchange program between Austria and New York City schools.

Mrs. Gehrler said she expected restitution to involve perhaps 20 families and 400 to 500 items, including furniture, armor, coin collections and some paintings. Under the law, a seven-member advisory panel, including the finance and justice ministers, will review claims and offer advice on specific restitutions.

"Once the advisory commission gives its recommendations, we have to check the last wills and see if the claimants are indeed the rightful heirs" before restitution can take place, she said.

Mrs. Gehrler said each family would decide whether to make its claim public. Many in the art world expect the first case to involve the Austrian branch of the Rothschild family, many of whose works hang or are stored in the Kunsthistorische Museum and the National Gallery.

"All the facts are clear on that case," said Mrs. Gehrler, who added that the Austrian public, which in the past has been accused of foot-dragging on restitution if not ignoring the issue completely, now was aware of it and supported the new law.

"I attach particular importance to the fact that there will be no discussion of the value of these paintings in our considerations," she said.



A CZECH IN SLOVAKIA — An honor guard marching past Prime Minister Milos Zeman of the Czech Republic, left, and his Slovak counterpart, Mikulas Dzurinda, in Bratislava on Monday.

The Bloch-Bauer case is being pressed by Maria Altmann of Los Angeles. She is named as a beneficiary in the will of her uncle, Ferdinand Bloch-Bauer, who owned seven Klimt paintings, including two famous portraits of Mr. Bloch-Bauer's wife, Adele, as well as a famed porcelain collection and other paintings and property.

## Plea to Auction Plundered Art

The World Jewish Congress wants the more than 2,000 works of art identified as stolen by the Nazis and now

held by museums in France to be auctioned off, Agence France-Presse reported Monday from New York, quoting a Congress official.

This request is to be formally presented next week in Washington during a conference on the Holocaust organized by the United States. Ronald Lander, president of the Congress's Art Recovery Commission and head of the Estee Lauder cosmetics group, is then expected to travel to France and other European countries whose museums also hold pieces plundered by the Nazis.

## Italian Leader Scolds Turks on Kurdish Policy

Reuters

ROME — Prime Minister Massimo D'Alema told Turkey on Monday that it should show signs that it wants to resolve its Kurdish problem peacefully and respect human rights if it wishes to join the European Union.

Speaking at his weekly news conference amid a dispute with Ankara over Italy's decision not to extradite the Kurdish rebel leader Abdullah Ocalan to Turkey, Mr. D'Alema said, "If Turkey wants to get closer to Europe, it should give signals for a peaceful resolution of the Kurdish conflict and for the respect of human rights."

Mr. D'Alema said that instead there had been reports of "mass arrests of people who think differently, of lynchings — painful reports."

He added, "Turkey should be giving signals of a completely different kind than the ones they are."

Mr. D'Alema, the first Italian prime minister to have been a member of the Communist Party, referred specifically to a report that the European Commission issued Nov. 4, which criticized Turkey's human-rights record. He said the commission report talked of "destruction of villages, abuse of human rights, illegal arrests, persons beaten to death."

Turkey's relations with the EU turned sour after an EU summit meeting last December at which 10 East European countries and Cyprus were invited to join membership talks but Turkey was not. Separately, the Italian defense min-

ister, Carlo Scognamiglio, said that a Turkish threat to exclude Italian companies from defense-industry contracts might harm its bid to join the EU.

Turkey had signaled that the Finmeccanica unit Agusta SpA was in the running for a \$3.5 billion contract to build 145 attack helicopters. But the Turkish defense minister, Ismet Sezgin, was quoted by the Anatolian news agency on Sunday as saying, "We will not invite a single Italian firm to participate in tenders to meet the needs of our defense industry or our armed forces."

Mr. Scognamiglio said he was "disappointed" by Mr. Sezgin's reported comments. He added that during a meeting of the Western European Union in Rome last week, Mr. Sezgin told him he understood Italy's position on Mr. Ocalan.

Mr. Ocalan leads the Kurdistan Workers Party, which is seeking Kurdish autonomy in southeastern Turkey, and he is viewed in Turkey as a terrorist.

The Italian Constitution forbids the extradition of a suspect to a country where the death penalty is in force.

An Agusta executive appeared to brush off the controversy, however, saying the process of allocating such a large helicopter order would take several months. "By the time they have to make a decision, let's hope the crisis will have blown over," the executive said.

Meanwhile, the Vatican, in its first official reaction to Mr. Ocalan's arrest, said it recognized the aspirations of the Kurdish people and urged dialogue on all sides to solve the Kurdish issue.

## BRIEFLY

## Opposition Leader Disputes Albania Vote

TIRANA, Albania — The opposition leader Sali Berisha accused the "political mafia in power" on Monday of manipulating Albania's referendum on its first post-Communist constitution and urged his supporters to rally in protest.

Speaking at a Tirana hotel, Mr. Berisha said the police had signed ballot papers that should have been signed by local election commission officials.

An official result was not expected until Tuesday, but the Socialist-led government of Prime Minister Pandeli Majko said more than half of the electorate had voted in the referendum on Sunday.

"I call on Albanians to defy this," Mr. Berisha, a former prime minister who leads the Democratic Party, said of the turnout figures. (Reuters)

## Turkish Conservatives Are Spared Graft Trial

ANKARA — Turkish parliamentary commissions ruled Monday against sending Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz and former Prime Minister Tansu Ciller to the Supreme Court on corruption charges, commission members said.

Deputies from the two competing conservative parties headed by Mr. Yilmaz and Mrs. Ciller voted in favor of the two leaders — a sign the two rivals may cooperate in the search for a new government. Mr. Yilmaz's minority government, mired in a quarrel over the sale of a state-run bank, is expected to fall on a no-confidence vote in Parliament on Wednesday. (Reuters)

## Schroeder Rules Out Further Cuts in Taxes

BONN — Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder ruled out further tax cuts in a rebuff Monday to the right wing of his Social Democratic party, which has broken ranks on economic policy.

Mr. Schroeder, still smarting from criticism that his center-left coalition had bungled its first attempt at tax reform, said he could not reduce taxes beyond the 15 billion Deutsche marks (\$8.8 billion) already announced.

"My government wants a solid and stable financial base," Mr. Schroeder told a conference on tourism. "With this in mind, a further reduction in taxes cannot be carried out."

Social Democratic leaders in three of Germany's states have criticized the new federal government's tax reforms as too little to boost growth and cut unemployment, a central election pledge. (Reuters)

## France Tries 8 For Terrorism

Reuters

PARIS — Eight suspected members of the banned Islamic Salvation Front in Algeria went on trial Monday in Paris on charges of smuggling arms to Muslim rebels trying to overthrow the Algerian government.

They are suspected of belonging to a network headed by Djamel Louici, a 35-year-old Algerian under house arrest in Italy, where he faces trial. They face up to 10 years in prison each on charges of conspiring to commit terrorism.

A French court has already sentenced Mr. Louici in his absence to five years in prison for arms smuggling in another case concerning Morocco. Three other suspected members of the network have been jailed for 13 months to six years.

## Ukraine Opens Trial in Spree Of 52 Murders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZHITOMIR, Ukraine — A man accused of savagely murdering 52 people in a killing spree went on trial Monday, more than two years after his arrest in western Ukraine.

The man, Anatoli Onuprienko, 39, bowed his head and ignored journalists and about 200 angry spectators who pushed into the court chamber to catch a glimpse of the self-confessed killer.

"He's an animal, not a human being," whispered Yekaterina, a 64-year-old woman who strained to see over the rows of fur hats and coats. "They ought to hand him over to the relatives of his victims and the witnesses so that they can tear him apart."

The brutality of the murders, in which entire families were shot in their homes and set ablaze, rocked the nation between 1989 and 1996. Most of the killings occurred over a three-month period before his arrest in April 1996.

"He understands perfectly well what he did and admits his guilt," said the state-appointed defense lawyer, Ruslan Mosikovsky. "In such situations, people understand that clemency is unlikely, the lawyer continued, "but a person always has hope nevertheless."

Mr. Onuprienko stared straight ahead as about 15 policemen accompanied him into the regional courtroom and locked him in a metal defendants' cage.

In a calm, monotone voice, he told the court he was not a citizen of any state and declared himself a "prisoner of war." Otherwise, he studiously ignored the public gallery and stared at the ceiling.

Mr. Onuprienko is charged with killing 42 adults and 10 children, a reign of terror that ended only when detectives discovered at his home a stolen hunting rifle that had been used in the killings.

The accused faces death if convicted, although as a member of the Council of Europe, Ukraine has vowed to scrap capital punishment.

At one point in the investigation, the accused had said he heard voices telling him to carry out the killings but later pronounced himself mentally healthy. He told Judge Dmitro Lypsky that he had been treated previously at a psychiatric hospital.

He said his mother had died when he was 4 years old and his father and older brother had put him in an orphanage at age 7.

Later, after going through a string of jobs, he illegally left the country in 1989, drifting through Austria, France, Greece and Germany, from where he was expelled in 1995 after serving a six-month jail term for robbery.

Investigators say that Mr. Onuprienko followed the same pattern for each murder, targeting isolated houses, first shooting all the men to death and then massacring the women and children with a knife, ax or hammer. (Reuters, AFP)



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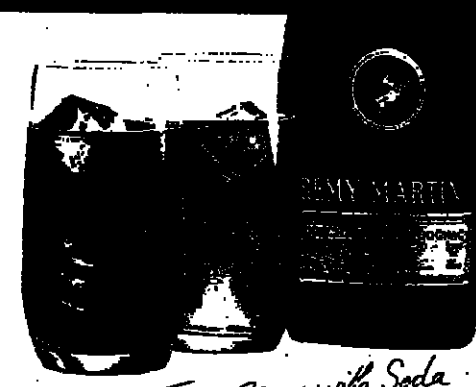
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## INTERNATIONAL

## Rival Iraqi Groups Unite on Toppling Saddam

By T.R. Reid  
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Dissident Iraqi groups asked the United States and Britain on Monday to create a sanctuary inside Iraq where they could set up an opposition government to try to foment an internal uprising against Saddam Hussein.

Opening two days of talks with British and American diplomats, 16 bands of Iraqi exiles put aside their often-bitter differences and declared that the fall of Mr. Saddam could be achieved by an internal coup, if London and Washington were to provide support.

"The overthrow of Saddam is a job for the Iraqi people," said Nabil Musawi of the Iraqi National Congress, an umbrella organization for the many anti-Saddam political groups based in London.

"If we had an enclave in the South of Iraq, or the West, protected by air cover, that would provide a space for a pro-

## Exiles Ask U.S. and U.K. for Enclave in Iraq

visional government to get started on toppling Saddam."

Mr. Musawi said this plan was one of several proposals the Iraqi dissidents made in a meeting at the British Foreign Office on Monday with Derek Fatchett, the official responsible for British policy toward the Middle East.

The Iraqi exile groups will meet Tuesday in London with Martin Indyk, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, to make a similar proposal.

The United States and Britain, leaders of the international alliance struggling to make Mr. Saddam comply with United Nations weapons inspections, have turned toward the Iraqi dissident groups, most of them based in London.

The West is looking for new ways to deal with Mr. Saddam, a survivor who has kept an implacable grip on power through seven years of financial sanc-

tions and military threats since the Gulf War.

The United States has set up a \$97 million fund to support Iraqi dissidents. Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain suggested in Parliament last week that increased dissident activity might be a more effective means of solving the Iraq crisis than threats and sanctions from the West.

Still, the session with the dissidents left the British dangling from a diplomatic high-wire Monday.

Mr. Fatchett spent an hour with the dissident groups, all of whom have expressed their determination to overthrow Mr. Saddam. After the session, Mr. Fatchett said his country was ready and willing to help the dissidents. But just when all seemed clear, Mr. Fatchett made things foggy. "To overthrow Mr. Saddam," he said, "that is not our purpose."

Mr. Fatchett was evidently making

the point that the British and American governments did not have the right to determine who should or should not be running the government of a sovereign nation, even a persistent enemy like Iraq. But if the dissident Iraqi groups could find a way to topple Mr. Saddam's government, London and Washington would be satisfied with that result.

"It is the Iraqi people who should do the job of toppling Saddam and his regime," said Hamid Bayati, head of the Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution. "But they should be able to work independently in their own ways to achieve this objective."

## Iraq Explains Objections to UN

Iraq sent a letter to the United Nations Security Council shortly before the body was due to meet Monday to explain its objections to handing over documents demanded by the chief UN weapons inspector, Reuters reported from Baghdad.



Hamid Bayati leaving the Foreign Office in London on Monday.

The move came as Iraq's state media reported that the vice chairman of Iraq's Revolutionary Command Council, Izzat Ibrahim, had escaped an assassination attempt in southern Iraq on Sunday. The Iraqi press agency, INA, said Mr. Ibrahim was unhurt in a grenade attack.

## BRIEFLY

## Bahrain Holds 6 In Sabotage Case

MANAMA, Bahrain — The government of Bahrain said Monday that six people had been arrested on suspicion of planning to carry out acts of sabotage intended to destabilize the Gulf state.

The Gulf News Agency quoted an Interior Ministry official as saying that five of the suspects were from Bahrain and one was from Lebanon.

The official said the six had been accused of smuggling arms into Bahrain, and alleged that they had been trained in the use of arms and explosives at a camp in southern Lebanon. (Reuters)

## Iran Seeks Killer Of a Party Leader

TEHRAN — Iran's judiciary chief, Ayatollah Mohammed Yazdi, called Monday for the prompt arrest of those responsible for stabbing to death a veteran opposition figure and his wife, the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, reported.

Ayatollah Yazdi "expressed regret over the killing of Darius Forouhar and his wife and ordered the prompt identification and punishment of the perpetrators," the agency said. The police said that no motive had been established in the killings of Mr. Forouhar, 70, and his wife, Parvaneh, 58, both outspoken critics of the government.

Mr. Forouhar was the leader of the Iran National Party. The group called last month for a boycott of elections to choose a clergy-based Assembly of Experts that advises Iran's religious leader. (Reuters)

## Mrs. Clinton Vows More Storm Relief

PIGNON, Haiti — Hillary Clinton ended a trip to the Caribbean and Central America with promises of additional aid for those struggling to rebuild after the hurricane designated Mitch.

In Haiti, the last stop on a 7-day tour, the U.S. first lady said Sunday that Washington would add \$2.1 million to a \$12 million relief package. She also visited the U.S.-supported Bénédictine Hospital in Pignon and praised the facility's 500 midwives. (AP)

## Moscow Mayor Plays Centrist Card

By Celestine Bohlen  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — All fall, as Russia drifted from crisis to crisis, Yuri Luzhkov, the pugnacious and energetic mayor of Moscow, kept trying to jump-start his undeclared campaign to succeed President Boris Yeltsin, using every opportunity to muscle his way onto the national stage.

As the undisputed boss of Russia's biggest city, Mr. Luzhkov already has a political arsenal. With control over a major television station, several key newspapers and the country's second-largest printing press, he has considerable sway over the news media. And with his grip on the city's large business and financial empire, he does not lack for funds.

Last week, Mr. Luzhkov filled the one remaining gap in his political agenda with the creation of a national centrist party. To the surprise of some political observers, it took off with a full head of steam.

"All of a sudden, there is a hysteria of political love for Luzhkov," said Mikhail Berger, editor of the daily newspaper Sevodnya. Even Viktor Chernomyrdin, the former prime minister once anointed as Mr. Yeltsin's heir apparent, announced he would support Mr. Luzhkov for president, a sign that the Moscow mayor's fortunes have taken a sudden lurch forward in the race to fill the space left vacant by Mr. Yeltsin's shrinking political influence.

The cold-blooded murder last Friday in St. Petersburg of Galina Starovoitova, a leading liberal democrat, sent shock waves through Russia's fragile body politic, raising fears that time is running out for national debate.

Mr. Luzhkov, abandoning a brief flirtation with Russia's Communist Party, has chosen to aim squarely at the political center. At a founding meeting on Thursday, he said his Fatherland party would steer clear of extremism and "absorb everything that's logical from the left, and everything that is logical from the right."

That said, most Muscovites seem to think the new party's real goal is to put Mr. Luzhkov in the Kremlin, even though he still says he is only considering a run. Earlier this fall, Mr. Luzhkov, once a loyal Yeltsin ally, took pains to distance himself from the embattled president with a public suggestion that Mr. Yeltsin step down before his term ends in 2000.

In the meantime, he has gathered in several former Yeltsin aides, including former National Security Council chief, Andrei Kokoshin, and former Interior Minister Anatoli Kulikov.

More significant, the Luzhkov bandwagon has collected other names, and other forces, including some 20 regional governors, old-guard industrial managers, labor leaders and even some members of Moscow's new business elite, many of them beholden to city hall.

Without a strong team of economic

advisers, Mr. Luzhkov has blundered his way through the continuing debate over how to extricate Russia from its economic debacle, pledging support for both a market economy and vigorous state control and blasting Russian reformers and their Western advisers for pushing Russia to the brink of collapse.

Yet, after six years as Moscow's mayor, Mr. Luzhkov has his own record to run on, a record that can boast of ambitious public works projects that have been finished in record time, special benefits for the needy, and a central area filled with luxury shops.

Mr. Luzhkov also has an authoritarian style, however, that has kept a tight control over the transfer of city property and business to organizations closely linked to city hall.

Mr. Luzhkov's political muscle is most keenly felt by the Russian news media. For the most part, they are openly loath to tangle with the mayor, or investigate the city's business dealings. Not only has Mr. Luzhkov filed, and won, numerous libel suits against offending publications, but he is also known to have doled out, and withheld, the kind of municipal favors that are often necessary for hand-out publishers to survive.

"To criticize Yeltsin in Russia today is completely safe," noted Oleg Lashin, a political commentator for New Izvestia, a daily. "But everybody is afraid of Luzhkov because the city has real power. You may own your building, but the land beneath it belongs to the city. If



Mayor Yuri Luzhkov speaking at an international conference last year.

you need to find apartments for your employees, you have to go to the city. It is all in Luzhkov's hands."

With the recent transfer of the Moskovskaya Pravda printing plant from the federal to the municipal government, city hall now controls the presses used by most of Moscow's major newspapers.

"He has enormous power in his hands, and he has created a structure that could be easily abused," Mr. Berger noted.

The city of Moscow not only has a major interest in several popular newspapers, but it finances its own television station and a weekly newspaper that is now distributed free.

With presidential elections scheduled

for mid-2000, Mr. Luzhkov's national effort still has plenty of time to fail. As the economic crisis deepens, Moscow's glittering image as Russia's sole success story stands to get tarnished, and with it, Mr. Luzhkov's reputation as one of the few Russian politicians who can deliver. Already, money is running short at the city-owned television station and Moscow, like Russia, is now struggling to keep up payments on its public debt.

Some experts say Mr. Luzhkov's strongest opponent could be Prime Minister Yevgenii Primakov, whose success at calming Russia's political waters over the last two months has lifted his standing in public opinion polls.

## BEEF: Lifting Ban, EU Approves Exports of Meat From Britain

Continued from Page 1

system their approval earlier this month, leading Franz Fischler, the EU's agriculture commissioner, to say before the meeting Monday, "We have the backing from scientists."

Britain's agriculture minister, Nick Brown, said, "We have done what we were asked to do and can justify Britain's position on the basis of science and technical implementation."

Mr. Brown said Britain had agreed to one further cut — the slaughter of 4,000 offspring born after Aug. 1, 1996, to

cows infected with the virulent disease.

The final step, considered a formality after the vote Monday, is for a team of EU inspectors to come here to certify that all the safety standards are in place. Mr. Brown said he hoped that would take place within two months.

The cost to the British taxpayers to shore up failing businesses and recompense farmers and slaughterhouses is expected to have reached the equivalent of \$ 6 billion by 2000.

The plan agreed to by the EU farm ministers on Monday will end export restrictions on deboned beef from cattle

aged 6 to 30 months. The animals would have to be born after August 1996, when potentially contaminated cattle feed from animal remains, the suspected cause of the outbreak, was removed from farms and feed mills.

The volume of beef consumption at home has returned to levels existing before 1996.

The difficulty of regaining consumer confidence and recapturing lost markets is evident from the experience of Northern Ireland, which succeeded in having the ban on its exports removed in June. Meat companies there report sluggish activity, with exports reaching only a sixth of their levels before the ban.

Northern Ireland was entitled to an early easing of European restrictions because, as a security measure against cross-border raids and poaching, the province years ago put into effect the computer-based tracking system for its herds now being installed throughout Britain to meet EU demands.

Once the ban is formally lifted, Britain's Meat and Livestock Commission will be sending tens of thousands of promotional leaflets to importers, caterers and other customers in every major European language around the world in a bid to persuade them to restock their shelves with British beef.

A National Farmers Union spokesman said, "After almost three years, we are well aware that people have been finding their supplies of beef from elsewhere. The job ahead is to get them to start buying British beef again."

## YELTSIN: President Hospitalized Again

Continued from Page 1

automatically become president and elections would have to be held within three months. While the opposition Communists have long demanded that Mr. Yeltsin step aside, the latest illnesses have brought similar suggestions from the president's allies.

Mr. Yeltsin's illness added tension to a national mood already darkened by the brutal slaying of Miss Starovoitova. Mr. Primakov led a meeting of the security agencies, imploring them to crack down on extremism and corruption. Recalling recent anti-Semitic broadsides in Parliament, as well as racist statements against Caucasians, Mr. Primakov declared: "This is the road toward fascism."

We cannot go down that road. This must be stopped whatever the cost."

Mr. Primakov dismissed calls from the Communist Party leader, Gennadi Zyuganov, to declare a state of emergency. "We will not resort to any measures that might lead to elements of dictatorship in the management of the country," the prime minister said.

But Mr. Yeltsin's absence once again left many doubts about who is running Russia and unleashed fresh speculation that his power is waning.

"This is a series of illnesses that indeed testify to the inability" of Mr. Yeltsin "to fulfill his duties in full," said Alexander Shokhin, a leader of the centrist Our Home Is Russia bloc in Parliament.

## CROSSWORD

ACROSS  
1 Some fathers: Abbr.  
4 Writer Palace ruler  
8 Big name in hotels  
14 Private eye, for short  
15 Strain, e.g.  
16 Microscopic creature  
17 Like: Suffix  
18 Placid reiders  
19 Maritime hazard in W.W. II

20 Richard Benjamin's film debut, 1989  
23 Stubborn beasts  
24 Hospital cry  
25 Enzyme ending  
26 — Israeli relations  
27 Dangerous date for Caesar  
28 Ripening agent  
29 Vancomycin  
31 E.M.T.'s procedure  
32 With 34-Across, 1986 action film sequel  
34 Set 33-Across

37 "Rubber Soul," "Revolver" and others  
38 Only so far  
40 Apple or pear  
41 Disavow  
44 "Leave" — at cadaver  
45 Article in Art  
46 Quake locale for Caesar  
47 Temporarily spirit?  
48 Cage/Shue picture of 1995  
49 Locals  
50 Into, in long distance  
51 Beloved of Aphrodite  
52 — about (approximately)  
57 New Profile  
58 Last cooked  
59 Politician  
60 "Don't give up!"

10 Wiener's apparatus  
11 It may land in hot water  
12 Hardly brainy  
13 Sadist's predecessor  
14 Disastrous collapse  
122 Surg. areas  
27 Little devil  
28 Large wardrobe  
29 Navigator's need  
31 Supercomputer name  
32 Bad sound for a balloonist  
34 Address Joan of "Rebecca"  
35 Plaintiff or defendant  
36 Aardvark  
37 Runs to mom about  
38 "Anna Karenina" author  
40 Astronomical object  
41 Inequivalent tribe  
42 Field  
43 Grooved on  
44 The end  
47 Dried  
48 Turn aside  
49 Morning glory, e.g.  
51 Put away

Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 23

PARTE DATA SHOE  
ATARI EDAM TAW  
SECOND MORTGAGE  
EARS EARS RIND  
ESS ANNE HERIN  
RESTREAD OIS SEA  
ART CUD INT  
THEFOURTHSTATE  
HEY RES AAA  
ORE WED AWKWARD  
REPAID ALAI POI  
HINT ODAY LESS  
BESTHOVENSTIXTH  
ARGO DELI ISERE  
SEEN ERAS CASAS

DOWN  
1 Maris of shame  
2 Backup help  
3 Academic types  
4 Shore dinner  
5 Off-the-wall  
6 One who shows up  
7 Saved  
8 Carries  
9 Permeate

10 Wiener's apparatus  
11 It may land in hot water  
12 Hardly brainy  
13 Sadist's predecessor  
14 Disastrous collapse  
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44 The end  
47 Dried  
48 Turn aside  
49 Morning glory, e.g.  
51 Put away

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## ASIA/PACIFIC

## Jakarta Toll and Suspicion Mount

3 Dead in Attacks on Churches, and Some See Orchestration

By Cindy Shiner  
Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — Christians on Monday sorted through the ruins of 13 churches set afire by Muslim mobs in religious- and ethnic-based violence that some authorities suspect may have been orchestrated by a conservative Islamic political elite to gain leverage on a government that is struggling to deal with a proliferation of crises.

The bodies of more victims were discovered Monday, raising the toll in the latest violence to 13.

"Things would be much worse if it turns out that the incident was not spontaneous, moreover, if it was planned," said Roman Catholic Cardinal Julius Riyadudin. "It would mean that the people had been used for political interests," he added, "and even worse that religious issues had been used for those political interests."

Less than two weeks ago, 14 people, including several students, were killed in anti-government protests that at one point pitted moderate and conservative Muslims against one another. Most of those Nov. 13 deaths, however, occurred when security forces opened fire on demonstrators outside Aina Jaya University in central Jakarta.

Few people can explain how cre-

ating chaos might further a particular political cause in a country with at least 300 ethnic groups spread across thousands of islands, but the mere perception of a conspiracy is enough to fuel popular anger against the country's leaders and its military. Some believe that the government of President B.J. Habibie is fostering unrest in an effort to thwart political reform.

"Habibie's credibility is not supported by the people," said Petrus, a money-changer who said he had watched as five people were stabbed or hacked to death in front of a gambling hall next to the Ketapang Christian Church, one of the churches set afire Sunday. "It is anarchy. The law no longer works here."

Although most shops on the street where the church is situated were closed on Monday, traffic was back to normal and food vendors returned to their stalls. A semblance of normality also returned to other parts of the city where churches and Christian schools were attacked. But security forces maintained a presence in several areas, including in front of Jakarta's main cathedral, which was guarded by more than a dozen riot police.

Mobs had threatened to attack the cathedral as well on Sunday, but they were stopped by the military.

According to witnesses, the violence began before dawn Sunday after rumors spread that a mosque had been burned by Indonesians from the Ambonese ethnic group, many of whom are Christians. But few Ambonese attend the Ketapang Christian Church. The Reverend Kumala Setiabrata said most of the members of his congregation were ethnic Chinese, as is the case with other Christian places of worship that were attacked.

Ethnic Chinese are often targeted in Indonesia, which is the world's largest Muslim country, during times of political and economic turmoil.

The financial crisis has aggravated resentment against the elite, especially former President Suharto and his children.

They are alleged to have amassed up to \$40 billion during his 32-year rule, which ended in May after widespread unrest that claimed at least 1,200 lives.

The attorney general of Indonesia, Mohammed Ghalib, said Monday that Mr. Suharto faced house arrest if he did not cooperate with a new inquiry by a special commission into his wealth.

"If Suharto interrupts the investigation process, then the commission will propose a need to impose house arrest or a travel ban abroad," the Antara press agency quoted him as saying.



CAMPAGNING IN INDIA — Sonia Gandhi, president of the opposition Congress (I) Party, waving to supporters in New Delhi on Monday, the last day of campaigning before provincial elections Wednesday.

## BRIEFLY

## Cambodia's Joint Cabinet Is Set

PHNOM PENH — Cambodia's top two political parties sealed a deal Monday that will place Prime Minister-elect Hun Sen and his Cambodian People's Party in firm control of a coalition government.

Enemies just a few months ago, Mr. Hun Sen and his coalition partner, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, joked as they signed agreements of cooperation and toasted the new government with Champagne in the company of senior members of both parties.

Mr. Hun Sen and Prince Ranariddh signed a joint political platform and a division of cabinet posts. The ministries of finance, industry, commerce, planning, agriculture, public works and foreign affairs will all be controlled by the Cambodian People's Party. Politicians from the prince's Funcinpec party will head the ministries of justice, tourism, information, health, rural development and education.

The list showed Mr. Hun Sen's party controlling 12 ministries and Prince Ranariddh's party controlling 11, with the two sides sharing the defense and interior portfolios. (AP)

## Burma Junta Foe Alleges Coercion

RANGOON — Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the opposition leader, hit out at the military junta Monday, saying that recent mass resignations from her National League for Democracy had been coerced but that party members' spirits remained strong.

"The greater the repression, the greater the support for our movement," said Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, looking confident and relaxed. She also accused Burma's military leaders of doing little to ease economic hardship and said the introduction of a new high-denomination banknote could fuel inflation.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi spoke at a news briefing at her party's Rangoon chapter headquarters a day after the government claimed that hundreds of members of her National League for Democracy recently quit the party of their own free will. (AP)

## Malaysia Calls In U.S. Envoy Over 'Incitement' by Gore

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — The U.S. ambassador was summoned Monday to the Foreign Ministry so that Malaysia could express its anger over Vice President Al Gore's statement of support for the opposition movement.

"We reiterated Malaysia's position that Gore's speech was an incitement of lawlessness and not simply a call of democracy as claimed," John Tenewi Nook, ministry undersecretary for the Americas, told the national press agency Bernama.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman, Chip Barclay, described the meeting as "cordial" and "a useful way to exchange views." Ambassador John Malott said that Mr. Gore's speech last week had been neither inflammatory nor disparaging and added that "Malaysians should look beyond attempts to mislead" it.

In the speech, delivered at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, Mr. Gore praised the "brave people of Malaysia" who have demanded democracy with the political reform movement started by former Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim. Mr. Anwar was dismissed in September and is on trial on corruption and sodomy charges. Dozens of anti-government demonstrations have rocked Malaysia's capital since his arrest. (AP/Reuters)

## How China Plans To Rein In Army

By John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

ZHUHAI, China — A senior Chinese official, calling the idea of soldiers engaging in commercial activities "abnormal," has reiterated China's commitment to getting the Chinese Army out of the karaoke business and back to the business of defending the country.

In a rare interview last week, Liu Jibin, the newly appointed chief of the Commission on Science and Technology for National Defense, a powerful organization that serves as a bridge between China's government and its often unruly armed forces, also spelled out for the first time publicly how China hopes to reform its weapons procurement program. Western military experts say this is one of the keys to China's dream of becoming a regional and world power.

In an hourlong briefing during the second International Zhuhai Air Show, in southern China, Mr. Liu appeared confident that China's attempt to rein in the army's entrepreneurial ventures would succeed. He also pledged that his civilian-run commission would assume control of imports and exports of weaponry, a move that, if it succeeds, would be welcomed by Western nations concerned about China's past practice of selling missiles and nuclear-weapon-related technology to rogue states, such as Iran.

Mr. Liu's attitude was notable in that the 50-year-old, first-time minister seemed to have little sympathy for the army's use of brothels, dance halls, pharmaceutical companies, golf courses and motorcycle factories as a way of bolstering its budget.

"In the past, the military had a large number of firms doing business," Mr. Liu said. "The military part of the budget was very small, so the military wanted to increase its income somehow. But these businesses belonged to a special historical and very abnormal situation, and we determined that this road wasn't good for the army. The army has to rely on the country; if not, it can develop some very unhealthy manifestations."

June Teufel Dreyer, an expert on the Chinese military at the University of Miami, called Mr. Liu's comments a

strong indication that President Jiang Zemin and Prime Minister Zhu Rongji "are taking some pretty serious steps" to bring the army under the control of the Communist Party and the state.

Ms. Dreyer observed that Mr. Liu, in calling the military-business nexus "abnormal," went beyond code phrases in his critique of the army's business practices. "It represents very blunt speaking from someone as high-ranking as Liu," she said.

Western military experts are skeptical that China will be able to accomplish the ambitious military reform program it has set for itself.

The reforms, announced July 22 by Mr. Jiang, involve two simultaneous and complex changes in military management. First, the military is supposed to abandon its profit-making enterprises so it can concentrate on defending China, an enormous undertaking. The army operates thousands of commercial firms, ranging from giant corporations that are managed by the military's top brass to smaller ventures run by brigades and battalions. Some of the army's holdings are even listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

By year's end, control of the army's major companies, such as Poly Technologies, Carri Enterprises and Xin Xing Group, is to be transferred to the State Economic and Trade Commission. China's provincial governments will take over smaller companies now run by China's seven military regions, while counties and cities are to absorb the rest.

Mr. Liu said the second step involves overhauling the military's weapons development and procurement program, which has failed over the last 20 years to give China the technological boost it wants, especially in aviation and naval materiel. To that end, China established in March a new branch within the army, the General Equipment Department, which Mr. Liu said would be responsible for ordering weaponry from his supervisory defense commission.

Mr. Liu said the commission would then arrange for weapons production or for imports, implying strongly that his panel will take the lead in determining how the military got what it wanted.

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# Herald Tribune

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## Murder of a Democrat

The Russian reform movement has produced few leaders with an uncompromising dedication to democracy. Galina Starovoirova was one, and her murder in St. Petersburg on Friday was a terrible loss for Russia. In a bleak season of economic collapse and political timidity, the killing can only heighten fears that Russia is slipping into an ugly era of intolerance and political violence.

Initial evidence suggests that the killing was a political assassination. Ms. Starovoirova was gunned down in the lobby of her apartment building, shot three times in the head, typical of Russian contract killings. She was a member of the Russian Parliament and a recently declared candidate for governor of the region around St. Petersburg. In recent weeks she had spoken out forcefully against political extremism, denounced the anti-Semitic statements of a Communist parliamentarian and was campaigning aggressively against financial corruption in the St. Petersburg municipal government.

Her activities were fully in character with a career built around principles of liberty, tolerance and the rule of law. She championed democracy and hu-

man rights long before they became politically acceptable in Moscow, and courageously stood by Boris Yeltsin and other reformers as Russia struggled to find a new political course when the Soviet Union disintegrated. An ethnographer by training, Ms. Starovoirova proved a skillful and effective politician. She first gained national attention a decade ago when she set aside her academic work about the ethnic history of Leningrad and ran successfully for a seat in the Soviet Parliament from Armenia, a startling victory for a Russian. She later represented St. Petersburg.

Ms. Starovoirova was a woman of irrepressible energy and infectious enthusiasm. But her good humor and quick smile belied a steely commitment to combat the corruption and ethnic divisions that she correctly considered to be the enemies of Russian democracy. The least President Yeltsin can do is to hunt down her killers and bring them to trial. That would be the exception in a nation where political violence is rarely prosecuted. Her countrymen can honor her memory by following her example.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## West Bank Withdrawal

Nothing is quite so difficult, definitive and irreversible in international relations as handing over territory — especially handing over territory to a former but still deeply distrusted foe. This is the significance of the first pullback that Israel is now conducting on the occupied West Bank under the terms of last month's U.S.-brokered Wye agreement. Not just religious and ultranationalist Israelis but also secular folk who merely want to live a normal life wonder whether the Netanyahu government is making a deal that will backfire. Yet enough of them understand the promise and necessity of exchanging Israeli-held territory for expanded Palestinian security assurances to make this first withdrawal in nearly two years a reality.

The lands due to shift to Palestinian civil administration and/or military control in this withdrawal and in the two others scheduled in the next three months reflect exclusively Israeli security and political choices. These lands are scant, noncontiguous, intended to comfort Israeli settlers on the West Bank and crisscrossed by roads designed for exclusive Israeli civilian

and military use. Palestinians mean these withdrawals to establish the initial geography of a Palestinian state but the Israelis so far insist that they are determined to block such a state.

Nonetheless, there is a deeper parallel understanding of Wye. Said Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, a realist and a leading advocate and negotiator of the withdrawal: "The slicing-up of the land of our fathers is a difficult, painful step. But in our return to our homeland after 2,000 years of exile, the return to the beloved land of Israel, changes had occurred there, and another population dwelled in it."

Yasser Arafat made essentially the same pitch for support of Wye on the Palestinian side. By signing the accord with an Israeli Likud government, he said, "We managed to shatter the slogan of the Israeli extremists regarding 'the Greater Israel.'"

More agonies lie ahead on the negotiating path that the Israelis and Palestinians have chosen. They deserve respect for sticking to it — and the Clinton administration deserves credit for helping them do so.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Guns vs. Butter

The guns-vs.-butter issue that has been in suspension in Washington in recent years is about to return. It will make even tighter the budget for next year, which was going to be impossible to pass anyway. The president and Congress will have four choices: deny the Pentagon funds that the president himself now says it needs; provide the funds and make deeper cuts than either party has shown an inclination to make in domestic programs to offset the cost; somehow ease the current budget constraints; and/or cheat, by indulging in phony accounting.

The defense budget has been greatly reduced since the end of the Cold War, as it deserved to be. In real terms the total is down somewhere between a third and a fifth, depending on how you count. The uniformed chiefs have been going to warn that further cuts will make it impossible to carry out their instructions to be able to fight two good-sized wars at once, and neither party is prepared to reduce those instructions. The chiefs, in fact, say the budget needs to be modestly restored, and the president in September joined congressional Republicans in saying that he concurred.

Meanwhile, a long-standing change is about to occur in the budget rules which will allow money to be taken from domestic programs for defense, as well as the other way around. There had been a so-called fire wall between the two categories, so that members could cut defense as much as they liked but not use the proceeds to increase domestic spending, which had its own cap, and vice versa. In fiscal year 2000, the budget for which will be before Congress next spring, the fire wall is scheduled to come down.

The problem underlying all this is the mishapen nature of the balanced budget agreement that the president and Congress proudly reached last year. To get to balance while protecting

entitlements and granting a tax cut, it made disproportionate and unrealistic cuts in the third of the budget subject to the annual appropriations process. This includes the defense budget and what might be called the operating budgets of the domestic agencies, covering everything from air traffic control to the national parks. The great advantage from the politicians' standpoint was that they did not have to specify up front which programs would be cut; they just capped the amounts of money that would be available to the appropriators in the future.

The declining defense budget made the caps more plausible than they otherwise would have been, in that it reduced what would otherwise have been the need for cuts in domestic operations. That is the cushion that now disappears. Even with the cushion, the domestic total was scheduled to go down a percentage point or two in real terms. Now it will have to go down more, or an alternative will have to be found. The president tried to deal with the problem in this year's budget, which itself was tight, by easing the caps without acknowledging what he was doing. He sought to make more room beneath them by crediting the appropriators with savings elsewhere in the budget.

It didn't work. Congress either balked at the devices, including the tobacco tax increase that the president proposed, or used them for other purposes. The administration may rely on such an approach again. It is legitimate, but it obscures a problem that ought to be more directly faced. Plenty of internal savings can yet be made within the defense budget; even so, in our judgment, that budget needs to be increased. That means that the appropriations caps must likewise be eased, and more of the fiscal burden explicitly assigned elsewhere in the budget.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Second Federal, Democratic Superpower Soon

By Michael Elliott

NEW YORK — When a settled version of the century's history comes to be written, expect a distinguished place to be reserved for a few days in early May 1950.

Europe, barely recovering from war, was fractured, tense and poor. The Communist push of 1948 in France had confirmed what had first been visible in the summer of 1945 — that Europe was divided into two hostile camps. France had been unable to find the political, or perhaps psychological, resources to welcome West Germany as a partner in peace and democracy. The Labour government in Britain, led by great men who in five years had transformed the social order of their nation, was exhausted.

Across the Atlantic, the American administration was daily more disturbed at the state of the world. With good reason; the very next month, Communist troops on the Korean Peninsula would sweep south and take Seoul. Not yet five years after Hiroshima, the world faced the prospect of renewed war, a war that could escalate into a nuclear Armageddon.

Dean Acheson, the American secretary of state, had enough on his plate without having to worry about Western Europe. Frustrated at the apparent inability of the Europeans to take bold initiatives, he planned to meet that May

with his French and British partners in London, calling at Paris on the way. When he arrived in Paris he discovered that the ground had shifted.

Prompted by Jean Monnet, an old friend of Acheson's from before the war (and from those wartime years when Monnet had worked for the British government in Washington), French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman had devised a plan. He proposed that the coal and steel industries of West Germany and France — the source of war's infrastructure — be placed under a supranational high authority.

Schuman and Acheson then went to London, where Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin was enraged that such a scheme would, or could, be cooked up without his nation's participation. But Acheson never wavered; the Schuman plan, for him, was and would remain a key building block in the creation of a peaceful, democratic world. "The more we studied the plan," he later wrote, "the more we were impressed."

This coming January, 11 nations of Western Europe take another step along the journey that started in 1950. They will form a monetary union. As Euroland is born, the lessons of history serve a useful purpose.

European integration has never been a matter of sole concern to Europeans. The reason is obvious: From the middle of the 18th century, local rivalries in Western Europe have had a nasty habit of turning into world wars, of which the two in this century were just the most awful. Everyone has an interest in seeing that the richest chunk of real estate on the planet does not once again become stained with blood. The only worthwhile test of European integration is whether it lessens the likelihood of war.

Since 1950 it has done so, as the Schuman plan has metamorphosed into a customs union, and then into a single market which has now, in effect, become a single economic entity. With each step along the way, the peoples of Western Europe have been bound closer together.

That does not mean that political violence has been abolished in Europe; witness Northern Ireland. But such violence has been localized. Full-scale war between Western European states is now all but unthinkable.

It is now time for the European Union to lift its sights. "The crucial question," writes Lawrence Summers, U.S. deputy Treasury secretary, will be whether economic and monetary union "makes Europe look inward or outward." Americans "hope and trust that Europe will play an active and con-

structive role on the world stage."

In the immediate future, much will depend on how the EU handles its relationship with the countries to its east clamoring for membership. All that has been gained from the time of the Schuman plan will be lost if greater integration in the west of the continent comes at the price of relegating the east to a resentful second tier. Then there is the knotty matter of Turkey.

In the longer term, Euroland can — and probably will — look beyond its immediate borders. Sure, it is not a military superpower like the United States, and may not be one for some time. But that reality is less significant than is often thought. The deployment of Euroland's mammoth economic resources can have a strategic impact.

Christoph Bertram, director of Germany's Foundation of Science and Politics, argues that the United States is wonderful in a crisis but lousy before one. It is now the Europeans, with their generous aid and investment programs, who shoulder the difficult conditions before they blow up into those crises that need the application of American military might. There is here the germ of a collaboration between two federal, democratic superpowers that could make the next century more peaceful and happy than this one.

Newsweek

## The New Europe Will Have to Do Without Britain for a Decade

By Roy Denman

BRUSSELS — Something happened in a small town in Austria last month which lit the way forward for Europe. The occasion had drama, a collision between British dreams and European realities; comedy, spin doctors tripping over each other as they tried to limit the damage; and prophecy, a glimpse of Britain's exclusion from Euroland not just until 2002 but for the next decade.

In Förschach on Oct. 24, the leaders of the European Union met for an informal summit. As October approached, it had become clear that nothing much was going to be decided. Discussions on a common foreign and security policy had made no significant progress. The prospect caused the British no pain; lack of movement on Europe never does.

Old King Kohl, always copying up to the French, had been dethroned; the new man came from Hanover, not the Rhineland, and he spoke English, so Britain would no longer be out in the cold. Tony

Blair was bringing with him some new proposals on defense. What with these and his knack of charming colleagues with his winning smile ("We have fundamentally changed our relations with Europe"), all would be well.

It did not work out like that. Mr. Blair's thoughts on defense occasioned interest, but they were widely perceived as diversionary. What dominated the discussion from the first evening was the fact that with the German elections over, Europe was again on the move. All were very conscious that in only a few weeks' time the 11-member Euroland would be in business. The finance ministers would be grappling with the problems of running it.

The Austrians spoke of the need for tax harmonization. Collaboration between Bonn and Paris appeared closer than ever. It emerged that whoever would be the new EU high representative on foreign

policy, it would not be the British candidate. Political union was on the way.

More and more as the meeting progressed it became clear that the 11 of Euroland were going to be calling the shots. For the first time, the British ministerial team perceived, with a jolt, that they were out of the European game.

Like virtually the whole of the British political class for the last 50 years, they seemed unable to grasp that the European adventure is not about trade in cotton underwear but the creation of a federation. Robert Schuman said so in 1950. Walter Hallstein repeated it eight years later. Gerhard Schröder has pledged "to drive forward the further development of a political union."

This returning emphasis on political union, and the new wind in Europe's sails, will change fundamentally the timing of when Britain will join the euro. Even on its own, the

euro proposition will be very difficult to sell to voters. Its pros and cons have never been explained. The average Brit, insular and cautious by nature, has been brainwashed for years by a largely North American-owned press into thinking that the EU is a fiefdom, Continental tyranny.

Picture the scene in 2002. Mr. Blair has just won a second election. A referendum on the euro is in train. A federation in Euroland looms. In a village hall, a Labour politician is explaining to the occasional caller, the need for the local pub to bill its customers in euros. Then he may add: "And by the way we shall also need to join the European Federation. Westminster will become a branch office of Brussels." He would be well advised to be wearing running shoes and an armor-plated waistcoat.

British politicians have never understood about federations because they have never lived in one. Had they done so, they would have been aware of

an absence of angry crowds pouring through Munich and Zurich denouncing the tyrannies of Bonn and Bern. These countries have shown that federation can be a highly successful means of ensuring prosperity at home and influence abroad, while fully respecting local traditions.

If British politicians do not understand this, how can they convince a skeptical electorate? For the British political class to understand and explain the full implications of joining Euroland — the biggest change in the governance of England since Cromwell — will take at least 10 years. Disraeli said that the British were slow to move. Only years of political and economic irrelevance will persuade them. For this they have to thank their politicians and their press.

The writer, a former representative of the European Commission in Washington, contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

## Italy Has a Chance to Help Both Turkey and the Kurds

By John Tirman

WASHINGTON — Extra-dition need not be a black-and-white choice. The decision that the Italian government must make about the extradition demand of Turkey for Abdullah Ocalan should be seen as a political opportunity to satisfy legitimate needs for justice on both sides of the Turkish-Kurdish conflict.

A creative solution — "extradition diplomacy" — could open major avenues toward resolving the conflict. Italy can foster fruitful conditions in the extradition process. Already, the government of Turkey has vowed to do away with the death penalty. Mr. Ocalan has declared a cease-fire and pledged "halt terrorism."

These gestures indicate a willingness to bargain. The Italian

government should use the extradition mechanism to promote a net gain for human rights and peace in Turkey.

The process must begin with the assumption that Mr. Ocalan has in fact committed criminal acts of violence that place him in legal jeopardy. To consider him exclusively as a political actor is surely erroneous — it is very likely that he has ordered the execution of innocent civilians during the 14-year civil war — and would forfeit the value of having him in custody as, in effect, a bargaining chip.

But Italy must be careful not to bargain him away without receiving much in return. Mr. Ocalan's Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) is an obsessive

concern of the authoritarian military and the civilian government it dominates. His arrest and trial, with the possibility of further actions on his part that in effect demobilize the PKK, remove the military's commanding rationale for its anti-terrorism laws, its state of emergency in the southeast, its repression of open debate about the civil war, and its denial of Kurdish social rights including free use of the Kurdish language.

Because of that repression, non-PKK Kurdish politicians have suffered greatly. The constitutional parties have been bludgeoned by the state. Turkish political dissenters and the nongovernmental sector, particularly human rights organi-

zations, have also been unfairly persecuted by the state. As a result, few interlocutors for a political settlement of the war can thrive.

It is this objective — the restoration of a nonviolent Kurdish "center" and a sympathetic Turkish civil society — that Italy should consider as paramount and achievable. That is the route toward protection of human rights throughout Turkey and the chance for a political settlement of the civil war.

Mr. Ocalan's extradition could be conditioned on the following actions, possibly among others, by the government of Turkey:

- Unconditional release of jailed Kurdish parliamentarians, local officials and others prosecuted under anti-terrorism laws or similar provisions.
- Rescinding of the anti-terrorism laws.
- Declaration of an amnesty for PKK soldiers.
- Honoring of human rights conventions already signed — which would obligate the government to compensate displaced villagers, among other measures.
- Allowing Kurdish political parties which honor the territorial integrity of Turkey to compete openly for political power.
- Rescinding laws and practices that prohibit the free use of language.

Tangible progress on each of these measures could be exacted before Mr. Ocalan were returned to Turkey. His promises of a new peace initiative should also be tested, including demobilization of the PKK.

Europe and the United States should commit to support this kind of bargain with resources for economic development, reconciliation processes and the like. Backsliding can easily occur, so it is imperative to structure further incentives and disincentives that may be beyond the scope of the extradition diplomacy itself.

Italy should keep in mind how fundamentally important the capture and prosecution of Abdullah Ocalan are to the Turkish state. A far deal of extradition would embolden Turkish elites and quite possibly worsen the human rights situation in Turkey. A creative solution to the extradition crisis could achieve a significant reversal of fortunes for the Kurdish people and a rapid improvement in the protection of human rights for all citizens of Turkey.

The writer is executive director of the Winston Foundation, which provides grants to nongovernmental organizations working on arms control and conflict prevention. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## No to a Taliban-Style Pakistan

By Amin Saikal

CANBERRA — Pakistan's Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif recently went much further than ever before in singing the praises of the ultraradical Islamic Taliban militia in Afghanistan. He commended its system of justice and its ability to bring "complete peace" and security to the war-torn country. He even suggested that the Taliban's brand of "justice" was appropriate for Pakistan.

Mr. Sharif's ringing endorsement reconfirms Pakistan's continued commitment to the Taliban's continuing rule in Afghanistan. It flies in the face of the international community's increasing condemnation of the militia for its brutal theocratic regime.

Since Pakistan was created as an Islamic republic in 1947, Islam has often been used for political purposes. Whenever Pakistani political leaders have needed a diversion from the country's deep-seated political, social and economic problems or foreign policy difficulties, they have found it convenient to invoke Islam to gather popular legitimacy. All of Pakistan's leaders have been guilty of such behavior. But never before has such a prominent Pakistani endorsed an Islamic system of justice and order such as the one that prevails in the areas under the control of the Taliban.

wanted the best of what Islam and secular democracy could offer, without lending credibility to any form of theocracy.

What Mr. Sharif seems to want is not just to make Islamic Sharia law the supreme law of Pakistan, but a brand of that religious law similar to that imposed in Afghanistan. Many of the militia's practices are historically alien to the Afghans. They are condemned by the United Nations and the West. They are also condemned by a majority of Muslim countries.

Critics have rejected Taliban discrimination against women and girls, which denies them the right to education. Critics have also spoken out against the widespread and indiscriminate killing of Shiite opponents.

The Taliban may have brought a measure of security, and delivered prompt, if summary, justice in the areas under their control. But the movement has done so at a cost that no civilized society would find acceptable. The Taliban's rule is not embraced by the people. It is imposed by brute force.

This is surely not what Mr. Sharif would want to imitate, since it would involve his government in betrayal of the whole ideal for which Pakistan came into existence. That he has done so is a measure of his political desperation.

He needs to enhance the Taliban's credibility if it is to gain

international recognition as the legitimate ruler of Afghanistan. At present, the Taliban is recognized only by Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Saudi Arabia recently froze its relations with the militia because it is protecting the Saudi dissident Osama bin Laden, whom the United States accuses of masterminding the August bombing of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

At home, Mr. Sharif needs popular support for a Sharia law bill. It has been passed by the National Assembly but is expected to be blocked in the Senate, where he lacks a majority.

He must also defend his government against Pakistan's Islamic extremists, who are closely linked to the Taliban.

Mr. Sharif wants more power for himself and his ethnic Punjabi supporters against the Sindhis, the Pathans and the Baluchis. He would thus establish a Punjabi-dominated regime similar to the Taliban's Pashtun-run theocracy.

His support for the Taliban is intended to disguise his own policy failures, which have brought Pakistan to the brink of bankruptcy, deepened its potentially fatal problems of governance and increased its international isolation.

The writer, director of the Center for Middle Eastern and Central Asian Studies at the Australian National University, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1898: France and Italy**  
ROME — The Treaty of commerce between France and Italy is regarded by all as a very important event. The first overtures, for the conclusion of a treaty came from the French Government. It is believed in diplomatic circles that the settlement was hastened by the Fashoda affair, and the desire of France for a rapprochement with the Triple Alliance, in view of a possible war with England.

All the journals observe that the commercial treaty will inaugurate a period of friendship between France and Italy.

**1923: Fancy Wedding**

NEW YORK — The most sumptuous negro wedding ever held here will take place when May MacWalter Robinson will become the wife of Dr. Henry Gordon Jackson. The bride is the granddaughter of Aleia

Walker Robinson, who made a million or more by her process of removing the kinks out of negro ladies' and gents' hair. She had a palatial establishment in Fifth Avenue.

**1948: Television Next**

CHICAGO — James Shott, president of the Crosley Broadcasting Corporation, said that television stands a good chance of replacing radio broadcasting. He said television's "repercussions within three or four years will have a more profound effect upon the social, economic and educational life of the United States than the automobile will in the first twenty years." He said that within five years "it is entirely possible television will have become an integral part of the lives of 20,000,000 of 30,000,000 families," influencing their daily habits and thinking. "The impact will be revolutionary," he declared.

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## OPINION/LETTERS

Clinton's Highest Crime:  
Stealing the '96 Election

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — At the House Judiciary Committee, Ken Starr succeeded in documenting the president's premeditated series of perjuries. Even *The New York Times*, in favoring censure over impeachment, referred to Bill Clinton's "habitual mendacity" (a phrase nicer than, but little different from, my old "congenital liar").

Mr. Starr failed to tie the persistent presidential prevarication in the Lewinsky affair to five years of stonewalling in White-water, Travelgate and Filegate. Relatedly, he announced his inability to find presidential involvement in what some of us still consider White House abuses, permitting Representative Barney Frank rightly to demand to know why that was not made public before the recent elections.

Mr. Starr should promptly submit, and the court release, the suppressed reports on those investigations. Let's see who is "exonerated," lest the next Republican president's staff follow Clinton precedent to flip through the FBI files of 900 troublesome Democrats, and to use the Justice Department to clear the decks for patronage.

What should Henry Hyde's Judiciary Committee do now? First, forget about any help from Mr. Starr. His White-water indictment of Web Hubbell is two years too late.

Sam Dash's last-minute stab

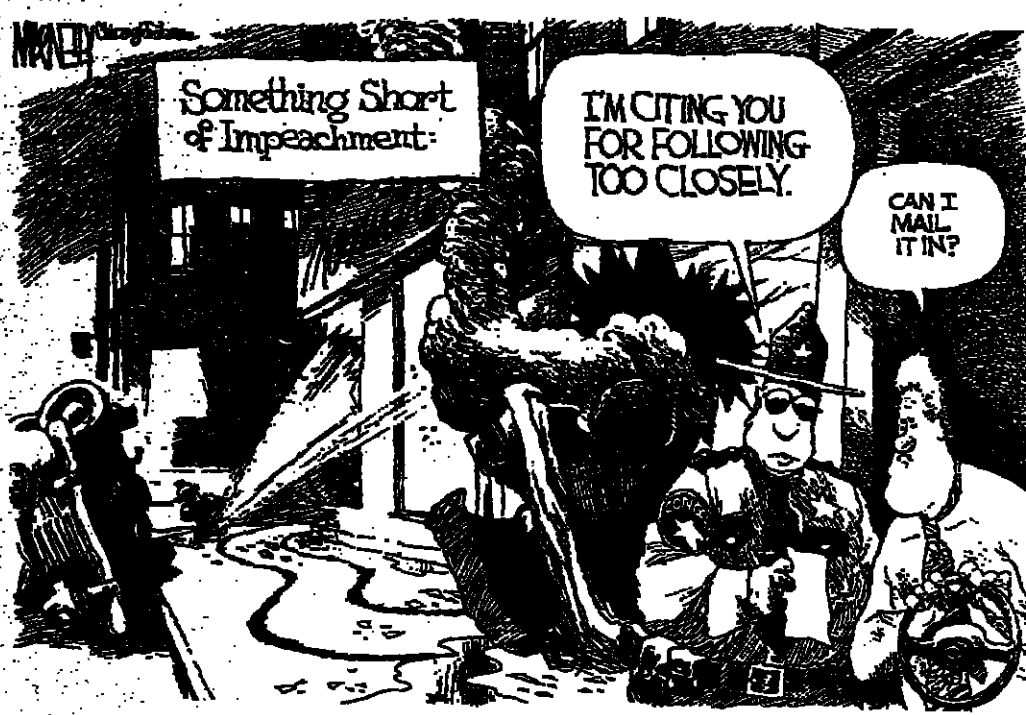
in the back declared Mr. Starr an outlaw for daring to defend the report Mr. Dash approved, but Watergate Sam was right about this: In impeachment inquiries, Congress cannot rely exclusively on outside investigators.

Next, accept that impeachment cannot succeed solely for lying under oath about sex. We had an election about that and Mr. Clinton won. Even if Kathleen Willey could produce DNA evidence of harassment, Mr. Clinton has established his *deus du seigneur* and most voters think lying about it to a grand jury is no high crime.

Instead, focus on what is surely a high crime: stealing an election. For two years, the Clinton Justice Department has ducked prosecution of Mr. Clinton's "Asian connection." That multimillion-dollar illegal overseas fund-raising scheme financed Mr. Clinton's comeback advertising blitz and was accompanied by a flip-flop in his China trade policy.

Mr. Starr gave immunity to John Huang, the middleman, but wants to know only about lashing up Mr. Hubbell.

In coming weeks, the dithering attorney general, Janet Reno, will decide whether to ask for an independent counsel to investigate fund-raising by Vice President Al Gore, by Harold Ickes and — for decision by Dec. 7 — by Mr. Clinton himself.



Will that date again live in infamy? Probably. Ms. Reno has already refused to show Congress unedited internal memos of protest by the FBI director, Louis Freeh, and the prosecutor Charles La Bella. Both professional investigators are convinced Justice bureaucrats are hopelessly conflicted in going after their chief executive.

The Judiciary Committee should demand that the president order his attorney general to produce those and related documents forthwith and in full, including Mr. La Bella's addenda. If he or Ms. Reno refuses, such contempt of Congress should be an impeachment count.

But the impeachment inquiry must not abdicate its own re-

sponsibility even in the unlikely event an independent counsel is appointed to dig into the Asian connection. Getting the truth is more important than punishing secondary culprits. Mr. Hyde & Co. should follow the Dash constitutional doctrine: investigate by itself.

Call Mr. Huang, Charlie Trie, Bruce Lindsey, Johnny Chung and Mark Middleton. To save months, draft Mr. La Bella as special counsel. Plug into the top-secret report being prepared by the House's Select Committee on ChinaGate, headed by the tight-lipped Chris Cox. If Chinese intelligence is identified as a source of funds, then Judiciary must know it before making impeachment judgments.

History will hold all members. Democrats included, to account. Where is it written that this inquiry must be finished by this lame-duck Congress?

The nation has no need more vital than to protect its electoral process — a job that conflicted Reno Justice has botched and that cannot wait for the years it would take a new independent counsel.

A serious impeachment inquiry would reach beyond perjury to inquire into the high crime that has been staring us all in the face. That is the White House solicitation of illegal funds from foreign sources, and the use of that dirty money to steal the 1996 presidential election.

The New York Times

Hollywood Can't Get  
Royal Siam Right

By Philip Bowring

BANGKOK — Hollywood and history seldom make comfortable bedfellows. So it is not surprising that Thailand has thrown up roadblocks to a 20th Century Fox effort to shoot here "Anna and the King," a remake of "The King and I" — the 1956 movie starring Yul Brynner that was a screen version of the 1951 Rogers and Hammerstein musical.

The Thais always objected to the musical's portrayal of their revered mid-19th century King Mongkut, and attempts by Fox to rewrite the script to improve the presentation of the king have failed to satisfy them.

Some here feel that the new movie would right some of the wrongs of the old one. The trouble

is that the starting point of the Hollywood romance is so far from historical reality that the story might be better told about a fictional country and not Siam at the cusp of the modern era.

The musical was based on "Anna and the King of Siam," a fanciful but immensely popular work by Margaret Landon published in 1944. It is usually categorized under fiction. Mrs. Landon's book was based on two books by the original heroine of the tale, Anna Leonowens, a young British widow employed by King Mongkut to teach English to his many children. She subsequently wrote "The English Governess at the Siamese Court" and "The Romance of the Harem."

The King Mongkut of "The King and I" is not evil. In some ways he appears as a sympathetic person. But the overall impression is of an exotic, ruthless, only semi-civilized figure. Splendor, concubines and cruelty are there in abundance. The no-nonsense, very British Anna is made to appear as wise, brave and beautiful, and also as a key figure at court — which was very far from reality.

It is worth comparing the Landon/Hollywood version of King Mongkut with that conveyed by one of my own forebears, Sir John Bowring. He would have had a better claim than almost any Westerner to have written a book entitled "The King and I."

Sir John was an all-purpose Victorian figure: utilitarian philosopher, radical parliamentarian, passionate advocate of free trade and prolific author who became a controversial governor of Hong Kong and started a war with China. Sir John met King Mongkut in 1855 when he visited Bangkok to negotiate a treaty between Britain and Siam.

Far from being a semi-civilized oriental despot, King Mongkut was a learned, liberal and enlightened man. He did not ascend the throne as Rama IV of the Chakri dynasty until he was 47 and had spent many years studying English, Western science and world affairs.

Sir John, himself a believer in both progress and education, was struck by King Mongkut's learning and wisdom, and by his desire to overcome vested conservative pressures to modernize his country and keep it free of Western colonialism. He described King Mongkut as "one of the noblest and most enlightened patriots the oriental world has ever seen." In an 1855 letter urging the Royal Asiatic Society in London to make the king an honorary member, Sir John praised "Mongkut's erudition and the encouragement he gives by example to literary and scientific inquiry."

Despite Sir John's own links to British imperialism, the trust between the two men was such that in 1867 the king appointed him ambassador plenipotentiary in Europe to negotiate on Siam's behalf with all European countries.

Sir John was a sharp critic of the Christian missionaries in Siam. They were given free rein by King Mongkut but despite tireless efforts made almost no converts. Sir John blamed this on their dogmatism and unwillingness to compromise with Siamese ways. They inveighed against local customs and portrayed Siam as the backward if exotic place with which Hollywood was later to identify.

But it was the missionary-Leonowens-Landon-Hammerstein-Hollywood version of the king that was to endure, not Sir John's view of a fellow liberal spirit. For him, Mongkut combined learning with an inquiring mind, practical goals for his country and devotion to his descendants, King Chulalongkorn ruled from 1853 to 1910, greatest of all the Chakri monarchs.

International Herald Tribune

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Two Views of Ocalan

Regarding the editorial "A Kurdish Opening" (Nov. 20):

This Washington Post editorial on the extradition of Abdullah Ocalan is outrageous in its promotion of a terrorist and its call to forgo justice for the thousands of innocent Kurds and Turks this butcher has ordered killed.

The Kurdish Workers Party, under direct orders from Mr. Ocalan, has waged a terrorist campaign against the people of Turkey for almost two decades, costing the lives of more than 30,000 people. To suggest that Mr. Ocalan, a man who has molded his political vision after Mao Zedong's,

and whose murderous campaign to establish his utopia rivals that of Joseph Stalin, suddenly will turn into a defender of democracy borders on callous ignorance.

The Post has argued that the struggle of the Kurdish Workers Party was merely for increased cultural and civic rights. But suddenly The Post seems to understand that the goal of the terrorists was separatism all along. Hence, The Post is stating that Mr. Ocalan now should revoke his call for a separate state, denounce terrorism and show "a commitment to autonomy negotiations" for the Italian government to grant him political asylum.

The U.S. government has declared the Kurdish Workers Party a terrorist orga-

nization that is involved in criminal activities. That a leading newspaper of a country that has suffered its share at the hands of domestic and international terrorism shows so little compassion and understanding for Turkey's struggle is outrageous.

GULER KOKNAR  
Washington

The writer is executive director of the Assembly of Turkish American Associations.

The Kurdish leader, Abdullah Ocalan, who has asked for political asylum in Italy, has declared a unilateral cease-fire. I believe that the United States and the Euro-

pean Union should take this opportunity to put pressure on Turkey to stop its genocidal war against the Kurds and to solve this problem peacefully by granting the Kurds their legitimate rights.

JALAL JAFF  
London

## Correction

In "Don't Blame the Press for a Job It Had to Do" (Meanwhile, Nov. 19), the quote "If there were justice, Cocke Roberts would resign, too" was misattributed. It comes from "Bad News for the Media Elite," by Michael Wolff, in *New York* magazine.

## BOOKS

## FAMILY OUTING

By Chastity Bono with Billie Fitzpatrick.  
259 pages. \$24. Little, Brown.

Reviewed by Jeannine DeLombard

FOR many, Chastity Bono remains frozen in time as the round-faced toddler who joined her parents on-stage in their popular TV variety program, "The Sonny and Cher Show." Like most children of celebrities, Bono has lived her life in the shadow of her famous parents. She is known primarily as the daughter of the svelte, raven-tressed entertainer Cher and the late Republican Congressman Sonny Bono.

But in December 1990, Chastity Bono found herself thrust into the limelight when she was outed as a lesbian by a tabloid newspaper, the *Star*. As she explains in "Family Outing," her "tabloid nightmare" led her first to retreat into the closet and then, finally, to come to terms with both her lesbian identity and her celebrity status by becoming a gay rights activist. The book, a cross between a memoir and a coming-out manual for homosexuals and their parents, integrates Bono's own coming-out story with those of several of her gay peers.

Bono's memoir simulates her growing awareness of her sexual orientation in the context of her increasingly tense relationship with her mother, whose delight in her "filly and dainty little girl" was quickly replaced by anxiety about

her daughter's penchant for masculine dress. Ironically, it was her more liberal mother who responded to Chastity's homosexuality by throwing her out of the house. Just as mother and daughter were healing their rift through therapy and Chastity was establishing an independent identity through her rock band, Ceremony, the tabloids struck. Not satisfied with outing her, the tabloids harassed 20-year-old Bono and her lover for a year. Bono recalls: "We immediately pulled out of the gay community and retreated into the closet. . . . Anytime we left the apartment, we were afraid someone would break in while we were gone. We got rid of all incriminating pictures of us — any pictures that showed us being the least affectionate."

All this personal turmoil took place, Bono reminds us, in the early 1990s, as the gay press debated the ethics of outing celebrities. It was only after a four-year struggle with depression, triggered by the outing incident, reinforced by her record company's decision to drop Ceremony and culminating in her new lover's death from breast cancer, that Bono embarked on a career of activism, writing for the gay newsmagazine the *Advocate*, serving as entertainment media director of the Gay and Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation and, finally, acting as spokeswoman for the Human Rights Campaign.

Although one might be tempted to dismiss Bono and her story with the same intellectual scorn so frequently dispensed to her parents, especially her

aggressively entrepreneurial father, her personal experiences potentially offer valuable insight into the vexed intersection of gender, sexuality, politics and the media. One wonders, for example, how Bono, who as a teenager came to terms with her sexual orientation upon seeing the lesbian movie "Personal Best," and who as an adult served as a consultant for the TV show "Ellen," feels about her mother's early portrayal of a lesbian in the movie "Silkwood."

Unfortunately, the format of "Family Outing," which intersperses segments of Bono's story with more representative accounts of homosexuals from a variety of backgrounds, prohibits anything but the most cursory summary of the main events in Bono's life.

Rather than use her unique vantage point to provide a fresh approach to the hackneyed genre of the coming-out story, Bono has instead produced a dull self-help book full of puffy advice ("Be who you are") and 12-step jargon ("From Acceptance to Empowerment: This Is Your Journey"). Although the recent brutal murder of a young gay man in Wyoming reminds us that the war against homophobia is far from over, surely the public-relations battle, if it is to be won, must be waged with insight and originality, not cliché and mediocrity.

Jeannine DeLombard, a culture critic whose work has appeared in several anthologies, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

DOUBLE errors, where both players follow the same line of reasoning, except that one thinks he's winning and the other thinks he's losing, are usually the occasion of momentous action in the game. But after all, in a well-played game, the players must divine each other's intentions. But then everything goes awry. One player calculates that he is heading right for one of his worst nightmares and tries something that fails utterly. He had a way out but the last step eluded him.

In the game between the grandmasters Alexander Shabalov of Pittsburgh and Andrei Istratescu of Romania in the World Chess Olympiad in Elista, Kalmykia, it is probable that the American was in the grip of the same hallucination, but he was not put to the test.

The procedure with 6 Rg1? against the Najdorf Variation of the Sicilian Defense is so rare that it is almost nonexistent. After 6...Nc6 7. e4, Black has willingly been maneuvered into facing a Keres Attack. The point of 11 Nc6 Qc6 12 Qd4 was that after 12...Bb7, Shabalov could attack the black queen-side with 13 e4, virtually forcing 13...b4 14 Ra4. Now Istratescu could not dream of casting queen-side, while he also had trouble mobilizing his king-side.

Istratescu fought back with 14...e5 15 Qd1 of 16 Rg4 Nc5 (forced, after which the black knight cannot reach the preferable post at e5) 17 Bg4 Qb6. The threat was 18...Nd3! 19 Qd3 Qg1, and when Shabalov stopped that by 18 Be3, the Romanian picked up a pawn by 18...Qe2.

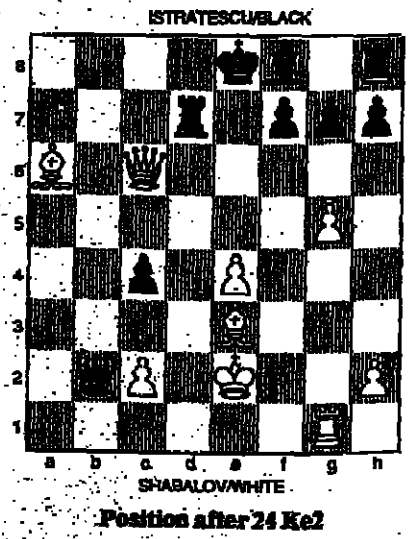
After 19 Nd5!, the threats were 20 Ne7 and 20 Rb4 Qa3 21 Bc5.

Shabalov sharply sacrificed rook for knight with 21 Rc5! dc to attack the black king with 22 Qc6 Rd7 (22...Ke7? 23 Rc5) 23 Bc6.

With 24 Bb4?, Istratescu put his bishop on the wrong square. He should have played 24...Qc2 25 Kf3 Be7!, but he did not see how important it would be to obstruct the e file. He would then have had a viable defense after 26 Bb5 Qd3 27 Ba4 B5! Thms, 28 Qc8 Bb8 29 Qd7 Qd7 30

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

White	Black	White	Black
Shab'lov	Istr'escu	Shab'lov	Istr'escu
1 e4	c5	15 Qd1	Nc5
2 Nf3	g6	16 Rg4	Qb6
3 d4	cd	17 Bg4	Qb2
4 Nd4	Nb6	18 Be3	Bd5
5 Nc3	Nc6	19 Nd5	Rd8
6 Rg1	e5	20 Qc6	dc
7 e4	Qc6	21 Rc5	Qd7
8 Bb7	Qc7	22 Qc6	cd
9 Qd4	Qc2	23 Bc6	Bd4
10 f4	b5	24 Bb4?	Qc2
11 Nc6	Qc5	25 Kf3	Qd3
12 Qd4	Bb7	26 Bb5	Bd8
13 e4	ba	27 Ba4	Resigns
14 Ra4	e5	28 Rd1	



Position after 24 Bb4

Admit One

TIME

STEP OUT OF YOUR WORLD





### 'Velvet Goldmine'

Jonathan Rhys Meyers as Brian Slade in "Velvet Goldmine," wearing a silver stretch vinyl hologram-patterned bodysuit, by Sandy Powell, below.



### 'Elizabeth'

Cate Blanchett as Elizabeth in soft velvet dress and flowing hair in the film "Elizabeth," which was costumed by Alexandra Byrne, below.



## Costume Drama: Mining the Past for a Moving Image

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — He is the king of glam rock, prancing in a stretch silver bodysuit under a hail of feathers. She is the queen of England, her rusty hair, lusty chest and puffed skirt bouncing across green meadows.

Four centuries divide the two characters, yet one thing unites them. Both are dressed in their hit movies by British costume designers who excel at period pieces.

The best known of these drama queens is Sandy Powell, whose current movie is "Velvet Goldmine," directed by Todd Haynes, a take on the David Bowie period of the 1970s — all feather boas, floppy hats, faux leopard, bell-bottom pants and other tacky looks from the decade that taste forgot.

It is a far cry from the luscious scenarios of Powell's previous movies, from the painterly images in "Caravaggio" to the decadent Venetian richness of "The Wings of the Dove," for which she received an Oscar nomination.

"But I treated 'Velvet Goldmine' in exactly the same way as 'The Wings of the Dove,'" says Powell. "It was as hard, if not harder, because it was something in living memory."

That was not the problem for Alexandra Byrne as she costumed "Elizabeth," the rollicking, romantic, quirky ver-

sion of Shakespeare's Gloriana by the Indian director Shekhar Kapur, who makes the queen a feisty, feminist figure.

Byrne, who was brought up in Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare's birthplace, and trained in the theater, followed a television success with Jane Austen's "Persuasion" by being Oscar-nominated for her costumes for Kenneth Branagh's "Hamlet." Her current take on Tudor England gives the flame-haired actress Cate Blanchett an aerated version of the hefty corset-and-ruff brocade gowns that usually clothe Elizabeth I.

"I didn't want heavy, draggy clothes — I wanted them like air-filled sculptures that move," says Byrne of the wafting fabrics in Renaissance colors and of the open-work embroidered white shirt that turns Joseph Fiennes, as Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, into an Elizabethan stud.

Current designs for period movies can best be described as "virtual" costumes. They are meticulously researched (both designers create scrapbooks of pictorial references), but the idea is not to produce an authentic re-creation in all its numbing museum splendor. Instead there is an artist's impression with which a modern audience can identify.

That idea satisfies both directors and actors. Byrne says that Kapur specifically said that he did not want the "V&A" version of "Elizabeth," referring to London's Victoria & Albert Museum.

Powell says she has enough trouble persuading actors to wear period costumes correctly, and will see the high-rise pants of the past slouching on the hips and drooping at the crotch.

"On the whole, directors don't want to alienate the audience — they want the modern audience to relate and to

think that the characters are wearing clothes, not costumes," she explains.

Powell gravitates toward directors who are "very visual." Her impressive 20-plus movies in 12 years have been mainly with two directors: the late Derek Jarman, who saw her theater work and gave her a break with the 1986 "Caravaggio" and used her for "Wings of the Dove" in 1993; and Neil Jordan. Among her costume credits with Jordan are "The Crying Game" (1992), "Interview With a Vampire" (1994) and her current project, "The End of the Affair," for which she is exploring 1940s London.

Researching a movie goes back to Powell's training at Saint Martin's fashion school in London and in a theater course. For "Velvet Goldmine," she recalled herself as a schoolgirl cutting fashion pictures out of her mother's Nova magazine and pinning up images of David Bowie and Marc Bolan.

"I was 11 in 1971 and I had some quite strong memories," says Powell, who was even able to trace those images by finding the original 1970s clothes. She started by scouring flea markets and "putting things together," but inevitably, most of the finds proved too skimpy, with their tiny armholes and tight sleeves of an undernourished postwar generation.

For British costume designers their "velvet goldmine" is the Portobello market in west London for antique clothes and accessories and especially for fabrics — perhaps just the embroidered center of a Victorian table cloth. They are also searching for inspiration, for Powell and Byrne make costumes for the principals: Powell says that she might "still do a bit of sewing myself," sitting up half the night with pieces all over the floor.

Byrne has also dressed "Elizabeth" from market stalls —

but across the world in Delhi, where she found the russet embroidered fabric for the queen's dressing robe. Her Indian director also took her to ethnic areas of south London, enabling her to "harvest" fabrics that could express Elizabeth's development from free-spirited young woman to the rigid, bejeweled and powdered iconic image of Gloriana.

"Her journey was huge and I wanted to use the fabrics as part of that journey," says Byrne, explaining how the clothes stay with no decoration, then take on large-scale patterns and finally bullion embroidery that "becomes more like armor plating." The male wardrobes are also not the typical, Shakespearean "men in tights," but rather fabrics like Walsingham's crushed purple velvet that move with the body.

WHY do British costume designers seem so talented at creating period clothes without the weight of history? You could put it down to the penchant for the "bosoms and bonnets" history-as-soaps series on British television. Powell thinks that Italian designers are as good and that maybe "Europeans have a better sense of history."

"I think Merchant-Ivory was the backbone of that look starting and that the English are better at detail," says Byrne, who admits that her home in Bath, west England, tends to be furnished with "wonderful bits" of fabrics that end up in her costumes.

Powell pays her own work the ultimate compliment: The fashion-obsessed kid whose first thrift-shop purchase at age 15 was a 1930s black lace dress appears for an interview in a sharp chalk-striped pantsuit. Looks familiar? You can catch it on screen in the cool, mod scene of "Velvet Goldmine."

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## Clothes With a Noble Vintage

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — When "Notting Hill," the new Julia Roberts-Hugh Grant comedy from the "Four Weddings and a Funeral" team, opens next year, the movie will set the seal of cool on the W11 zip code. The area is to the 1990s what Chelsea was to swinging London in the 1960s.

But Notting Hill has a long-standing relationship with the movies through its vintage stores, which are a happy hunting ground for film stars and costume creators alike.

Virginia Bates is expecting to see one of her bias-cut lace dresses on Roberts in the new movie — just as when Liv Tyler suddenly appeared on screen in "Stealing Beauty" in "a wonderful chiffon dress I didn't want to sell."

Her store, Virginia (198 Portland Road, W11), is a cornucopia of exquisite pieces: here a sea-green chiffon gown

with delicate embroidery; there a Victorian velvet cape rattling with jet fringe; a 1930s brocade theater coat trimmed with panne velvet. Buckled moire silk shoes nestle beside ivory kid gloves, ostrich feather fans and beaded purses.

In her fish-tail velvet Edwardian skirt ("I always wear silk velvet in the winter"), Bates is part of the picture. A former actress who appeared in Stanley Kubrick's "A Clockwork Orange," she set up shop 25 years ago, concentrating on her "passionate" period of the 1880s and 1890s. Extending her range up to the 1940s, her shop is now a magnet for models like Naomi Campbell, who buy the high-priced sinuous chiffon dresses, and for designers from John Galiano through Vera Wang, who are fascinated by the craftsmanship of the handmade pieces.

"It's very flattering to see something of mine on the catwalk," says Bates, who buys anything that is "tactile, romantic and sensual." Many of the pieces stay in her own closet. "If I was ever going to make any money, I would have to fall out of love with my clothes," she says. "It's harder and harder for me to part with them."

Sheila Cook (184 Westbourne Grove, W11) has a different take. For 20 years she had a prop-hiring company that might furnish 20 sets of jewelry for a Victorian ball scene. Her last big movie was "Evita," when the British costume designer Penny Rose asked for appropriate pieces to dress Madonna.

Now Cook is using her bold taste to gather goods for the new shop, she will open next year. She scours the nearby Portobello market and looks anywhere "from house clearances right up to Sotheby's and Christie's."

"I like strong design, whether it is a shawl, a dress or a piece of fabric — and the way it has been made," she says, pointing to the nursery pattern on 1930s curtains, the spectacular sweep of a 1980s straw hat, contrasting with the meringue lightness of an Edwardian one. With her historian's knowledge, she noted that in "Titanic," the period hats were worn low on the brow, instead of upstanding.

Such is her sharp eye that costumers send her on a fabric hunt and fashion designers rake through her collection of trimmings. How does she sort out the design from the dress?

"It's what speaks to me," she says. "I'm quite a definite person — that's how I landed up in the film and TV world."

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Virginia Bates, above, whose vintage clothing store attracts models and movie stars, and Sheila Cook, who has a sharp eye for what works in the movies.





# Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1998

PAGE 11

## Hong Kong Data Show Deflation

By Philip Segal  
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Retail sales in Hong Kong plunged 21 percent in September, one of the largest monthly drops ever, as government statistics confirmed that deflation had set in for the first time here.

The figures also showed that Hong Kong's economy appeared to be sinking further into recession despite a surging stock market and the tentative beginnings of a recovery in real estate.

The composite price index plummeted to a near-halt in October, rising just 0.1 percent year-on-year. That was down from an increase of 2.5 percent for the 12 months through September. Compared with September of this year, prices fell 1.6 percent in October.

Anthony Chan, an economist with Hong Kong Bank, said the data confirmed his belief that Hong Kong would see prices fall an average of 3 percent in 1999 — marking "the first deflation in the history of Hong Kong," he told Agence France-Press.

For stock investors and apartment buyers who have crowded back into those markets in recent weeks, the numbers may come as an unpleasant surprise. Investors have been responding positively to reduced interest rates in Hong Kong, partly a result of three recent quarter-point interest-rate reductions announced by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board.

But some analysts say investors have made far too much of the rate cuts, given the reluctance of banks to lend money in the face of 5.3 percent unemployment — a 15-year high — and the fear that interest rates could spike up again if a new emerging-markets crisis were to hit.

"Liquidity is a happy pill that makes all the bad things go away," said Paul Schulte, a strategist at ING Barings. "We still have three miles of glass to crawl over." Before the figures were announced, the benchmark Hang Seng index closed 2.7 percent higher, at 20,514.30 points, on expectations of additional rate cuts.

But away from the stock market, the picture has been far gloomier. The September drop in retail sales was the worst decline for retailers since the economic crisis set in late last year.

## EU Finance Ministers Temper Their Calls for Rate Cuts

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — European Union finance ministers toned down rhetoric in support of lower interest rates Monday, defusing a potential conflict with the European Central Bank, and strongly reaffirmed their determination to keep public deficits in check with the arrival of the European single currency, the euro, on Jan. 1.

"No one called into question the necessity of pursuing budgetary consolidation," said the European commission for monetary affairs, Yves Thibault de Silguy, as the ministers held one of their last meetings before the introduction of

monetary union by 11 countries. Even the German finance minister, Oskar Lafontaine, who has been one of the most outspoken in pushing for lower interest rates to promote economic growth, issued a low-key statement in which he said that lower rates were appropriate for a growth strategy. He said the independent central bank also had the responsibility of fostering growth and jobs, apart from its primary role of ensuring monetary stability.

The ministers reached no solution on representation of the euro zone in international meetings such as those of the Group of Seven finance ministers and the International Monetary Fund. Most governments agree that the zone should

be represented by the president of the European Central Bank, Wim Duisenberg, and by the EU's council of ministers, but it has not been decided whether a member of the European Commission, the EU executive, should also be on the team.

The EU countries that are already represented on such international bodies — Britain, France, Germany and Italy — contend that adding a commission spokesman would dilute Europe's voice in discussions with the United States on monetary and financial issues.

The finance ministers agreed that they would meet on Dec. 31 to set the rate at which national currencies will convert to the euro the following day.

The British chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown, meanwhile warned that he would block any attempt to impose "harmonization" of income taxes or corporate taxes in Britain.

"Tax harmonization is not the way forward for Europe," Mr. Brown said. "The new way forward is to make markets work better."

Mr. Brown said Britain would have a veto on any tax proposals from the EU, "and we will not hesitate to use it."

He has ruled out adopting the euro during the lifetime of the current British Parliament, which could last until 2002, and has said that a decision on eventual membership would be based on Britain's economic prospects at the time.

[A group of British executives attacked the government's delay on Monday. Agence France-Press reported. A statement signed by 114 representatives of business, published in a full-page ad in the Financial Times newspaper, urged the government to make a commitment to join at some point — preferably not long after Jan. 1.]

Treasury Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi of Italy said adherence to strict deficit limits was "a given."

"We don't need to repeat the credo," Mr. Ciampi said. Earlier, finance ministers in the socialist group, representing most EU governments, issued a position paper in which they reaffirmed the need for fiscal and budget discipline.



## Can Deutsche Bank Succeed on Wall Street? Chief of Germany's Largest Bank Prepares to Take Risk in Planned U.S. Expansion

By Edmund L. Andrews  
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — As chairman of Deutsche Bank AG, Rolf-Ernst Breuer has few illusions about the risks of a big expansion.

After all, Mr. Breuer has spent most of the past two years trying to repair the damage from the last big move. As he now seeks to acquire Bankers Trust Corp. for about \$9 billion, the obvious question is whether Germany's largest bank will have any better luck the second time around.

The pressures and the challenges are enormous. Confronted with bruising competition both at home and in global markets, Mr. Breuer decided months ago that he could not afford to sit still. Yet if the past few years have shown anything, it is that Deutsche Bank has not yet learned how to cope with the culture and practices of Wall Street.

After taking over the British investment bank Morgan Grenfell in the early '90s, Deutsche Bank spent billions recruiting star-quality investment bankers from Wall Street and building big new trading operations in London and New York.

Yet the overall results were weak. Costs soared, profits were disappointing, and several prized U.S. dealmakers defected a few months ago to Credit Suisse First Boston. Despite intense efforts, the bank has a second-tier presence in the United States.

"Breuer had to choose between doubling up or getting out of the business, and clearly they are now upping the stakes," said Mark Hoge, a banking-industry analyst at Credit Suisse in London. "My problem is in my confidence about Deutsche Bank's ability to manage this kind of a transaction. I don't believe that they truly understand what it means to manage an investment bank."

People close to the proposed acquisition argue that it

would strengthen Deutsche Bank in several ways. Bankers Trust would provide it with a substantial U.S. distribution network, they said.

Bankers Trust also owns BT Alex. Brown, a boutique investment bank that specializes in technology companies. That would fill a void created this summer, when Deutsche Bank's team of Silicon Valley dealmakers — about 140 people — fled to Credit Suisse First Boston.

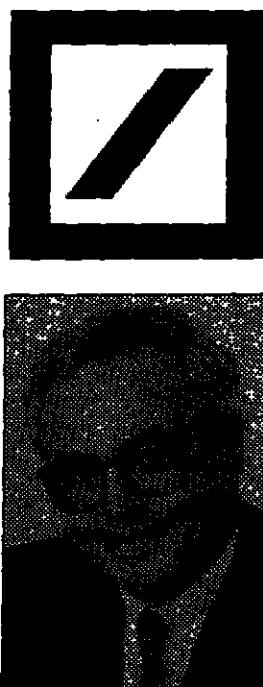
But the potential problems are significant. Bankers Trust has run big trading losses in foreign markets including Russia, and analysts say it would be hard to spot other problems in advance of a merger. There is also speculation that Alex. Brown, which has lost executives since Bankers Trust acquired it, may push to spin itself off as a separate company.

Executives close to the negotiations said Josef Ackermann, a Deutsche Bank board member who oversees its investment banking business, would be co-chief executive — along with Frank Newman, Bankers Trust's chief executive — of a combined investment-banking unit.

Mr. Breuer's strategy remains unclear. He has given ambivalent signals about his interest in a big acquisition. An investment banker who became chairman of Deutsche Bank in May 1997, he soon scaled back the sweeping ambitions of his predecessor, Hilmar Kopper.

At the time Mr. Breuer took control, Deutsche Bank was still smarting from losses and had publicly generated by a rogue mutual-fund manager at Morgan Grenfell, Peter Young. Mr. Young poured money into a raft of dubious start-up companies. Deutsche Bank had to pay \$300 million to settle with investors.

Mr. Breuer was also alarmed by soaring costs at the London-based Deutsche Morgan Grenfell. By late 1997, he had begun to veto some of the plans conceived by the



Mr. Breuer plans to turn Frankfurt-based Deutsche Bank, left, into a Wall Street power.

## Thinking Ahead/Commentary

### Let's Make Bananas, Not Trade War

By Reginald Dale  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — "The great banana split." "Have Europe and America gone bananas?"

Those are the kinds of headlines to which we are inevitably being treated as the United States and the European Union flirt recklessly with a trade war over bananas, a tropical fruit that neither of them actually grows in any quantity.

But the banana war is no laughing matter. It is placing unnecessary strains on trans-Atlantic relations at a time when Americans and Europeans should be cooperating to solve the global economic crisis and it is raising serious questions over the future of the world trading system.

With protectionist forces flexing their muscles around the world, the two major commercial blocs are behaving with petty irresponsibility just when they ought to be setting a good example.

For in this dispute both sides are at fault. And to make matters worse, the Geneva-based World Trade Organization, which ought to be refereeing the fight, has made mistakes, too.

European tempers have flared since Washington threatened this month to retaliate with prohibitive tariffs on hundreds of millions of dollars of European exports if the EU does not quickly open up its enormous market, accounting for 40 percent of world

trade in bananas, to fruit shipped from Latin America by U.S. corporations.

The EU grants preferential treatment to bananas from former British and French colonies, most importantly in the Caribbean, and although the WTO, at American demand, has ruled that the EU must modify its system, it has not done so to Washington's satisfaction.

Americans say the system is intended to help France maintain its influence over former colonies, at the expense of the European consumer. British officials retort that if the Americans get their way, the high-cost Caribbean nations will be forced out of the banana business and into the drug trade.

But the EU has done little to help the Caribbean countries diversify their economies away from bananas in anticipation of the day when the preferential system may have to be changed or abolished. And the system's main beneficiaries are not the banana growers, but the people who market their high-priced produce in Europe.

Particularly reprehensible is the way the EU seemed to be trying to avoid compliance with the WTO ruling against it by means of technical and legalistic maneuvers. A main point of establishing the WTO in 1995 was to ensure that members could no longer block judgments against them, as they did under the previous General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Washington, on the other hand, has undermined its case by undignified subservience to the demands of Chiquita Brands International Inc., the world's largest banana trader, and its politically powerful chairman, Carl Lindner, a lavish financial contributor to both major U.S. political parties.

The United States is also threatening to weaken the WTO by introducing sanctions unilaterally rather than through the approved multilateral procedures. The WTO itself has not helped by vagueness about how its ruling against the EU should be implemented.

It is quite absurd, however, that the United States and the EU should both in their own fashion be risking weakening the WTO's future authority simply to get their way on a mildly exotic yellow fruit that is hardly crucial to either of their economies.

No one has a greater interest in the effectiveness of the WTO than the world's top trading nations. Clearly Geneva is the place to settle this dispute, which means that Washington should suspend its threat of sanctions in return for the EU's threat to abide by a quick verdict.

If Europeans and Americans cannot stop this silly argument, the answer to the headline writer's question can only be that, yes, they really have gone bananas.

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## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Nov. 23 Libor-Libor Rates									
	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	12-Month	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	12-Month	
London	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
New York	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Frankfurt	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Paris	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Brussels	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Amsterdam	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Stockholm	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Copenhagen	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Helsinki	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Tallinn	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Riga	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Vilnius	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Warsaw	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Budapest	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Prague	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Bratislava	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Vienna	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Zurich	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Basel	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Geneva	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
London	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
New York	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Frankfurt	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Paris	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Brussels	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Amsterdam	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Stockholm	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Copenhagen	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Helsinki	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Tallinn	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Riga	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Vilnius	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Warsaw	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Budapest	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Prague	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Bratislava	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Vienna	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Zurich	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Basel	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	
Geneva	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.25	

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*Mika Hakkinen*  
1998 Formula One World Champion  
Team McLaren Mercedes

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he stays as laid-back as life  
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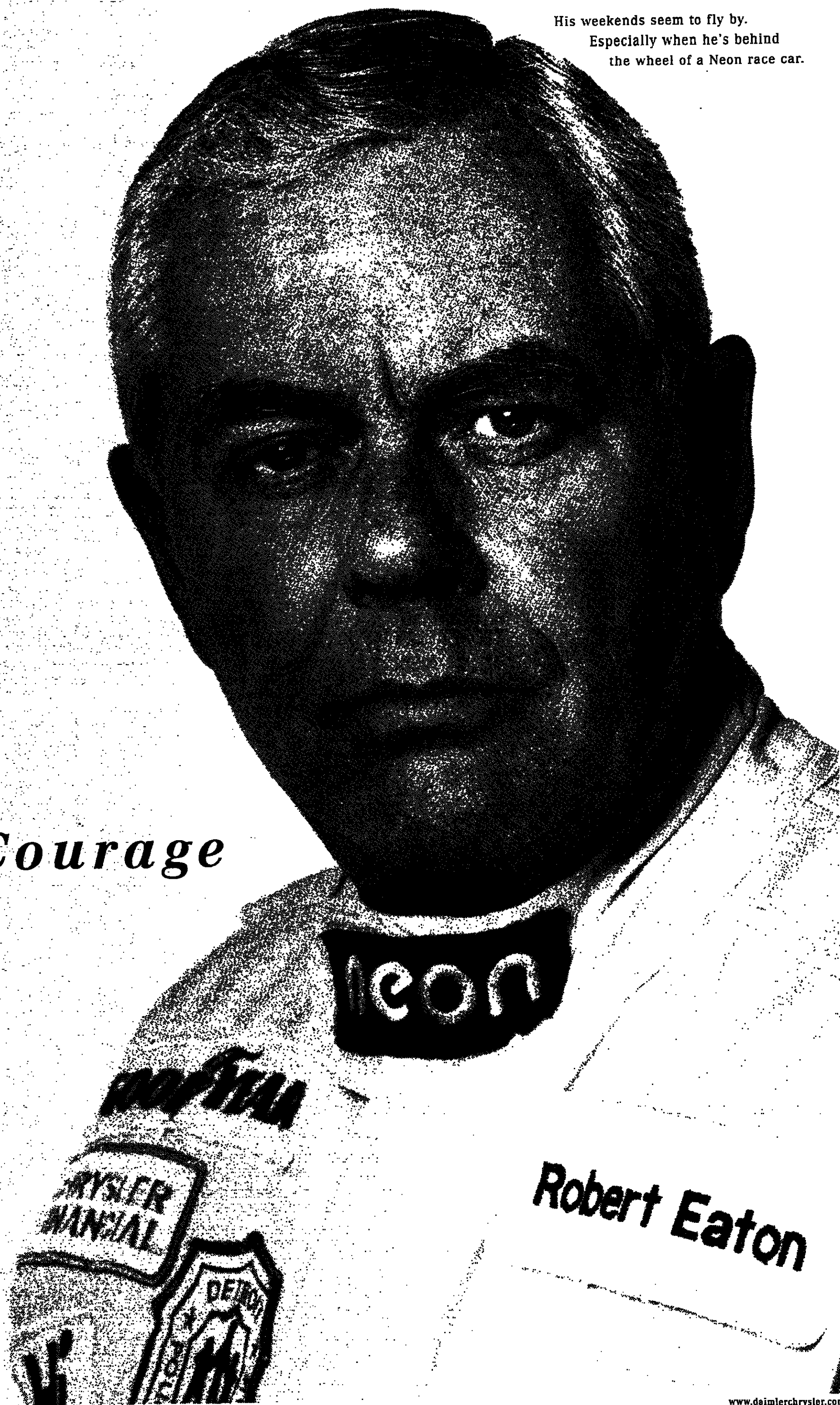
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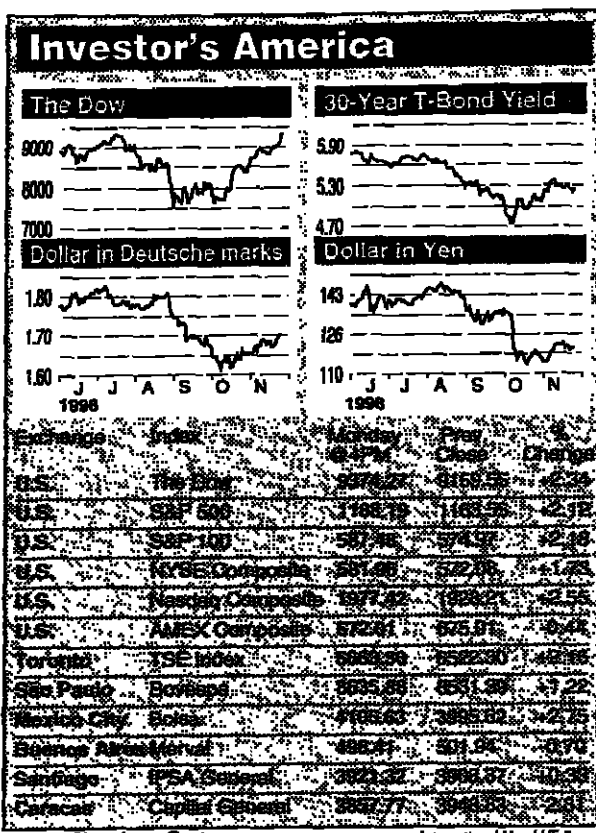
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## THE AMERICAS



## Very briefly:

- AES Corp. of Arlington, Virginia, agreed to buy Cilecorp, an Illinois-based utility company, for \$1.3 billion in cash and assumed debt as the largest U.S. power-plant developer expands into the growing Midwest electricity market.
- B.F. Goodrich Co. plans to buy Coltec Industries Inc. in a \$2.2 billion deal involving companies that make specialty chemicals, aerospace equipment and industrial products. The transaction is projected to save about \$60 million by 2001.
- Entergy Corp. agreed to sell CitiPower, an electric-power distributor based in Melbourne, Australia, to AEP Resources Inc. of the United States for \$1.1 billion. The move is part of a restructuring plan under which Entergy is focusing on core power-generating businesses to try to improve profitability.
- BellSouth Corp. announced a 2-for-1 stock split and plans to buy back as much as \$3 billion of its shares.
- Hiring by U.S. companies will remain generally strong in the first quarter of 1999, particularly in the Southern states, Manpower Inc., a supplier of temporary workers, said in its latest employment outlook survey.

## Weekend Box Office

LOS ANGELES — "The Rugrats Movie" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of \$28 million.

Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Saturday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Sunday.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	The Rugrats Movie	Paranormal Activity	Men in Black II	The Waterboy	101 Dalmatians	50 First Dates	10 Things I Hate About You	The Hot Chick	The Hot Chick	The Hot Chick
	\$28.0 million	\$15.3 million	\$14.4 million	\$13.7 million	\$13.3 million	\$12.8 million	\$12.4 million	\$12.1 million	\$11.7 million	\$11.5 million

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	The Rugrats Movie	Paranormal Activity	Men in Black II	The Waterboy	101 Dalmatians	50 First Dates	10 Things I Hate About You	The Hot Chick	The Hot Chick	The Hot Chick
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## AMEX

Monday's 4 P.M. Close  
The 200 most traded stocks of the day, up to the closing on Wall Street.

Stock	Price	High	Low	Open
AMC	17.12	17.12	17.12	17.12
AMC	17.12	17.12	17.12	17.12
AMC	17.12	17.12	17.12	17.12
AMC	17.12	17.12	17.12	17.12
AMC	17.12	17.12	17.12	17.12
AMC	17.12	17.12	17.12	17.12
AMC	17.12	17.12	17.12	17.12
AMC	17.12	17.12	17.12	17.12
AMC	17.12	17.12	17.12	17.12
AMC	17.12	17.12	17.12	17.12

## 4 Brazilian Officials Quit in Telebras Affair

SAO PAULO — Four top government officials resigned Monday over allegations they had tried to manipulate the \$19 billion sale of Telebras, the national telecommunications company known as Telebras.

The resignations appeared to defuse a scandal that threatened to block approval of spending cuts and tax increases in Congress, analysts said. The spending cuts are a condition for \$4.5 billion in aid from the International Monetary Fund and other lenders.

But President Fernando Henrique Cardoso lost a key ally and an economic aide with the departure of his communications minister, Luiz Carlos Mendonça de Barros.

Mr. Mendonça de Barros had been

chosen to head a new "super-ministry" of production and was considered a key player in the privatization process. Mr. Cardoso is scheduled to name ministers for his new four-year term in early January.

The other officials who resigned were Jose Roberto Mendonça de Barros, the brother of the communications minister, who was executive secretary of the Chamber of Foreign Commerce; Andre Lara Resende, head of the National Bank of Economic and Social Development; and Pío Borges, vice president of the development bank.

"It's good news that they're leaving because now a congressional investigation becomes less likely," said Carlos Hokama, a fund manager with Banco Credibanco, Brazil's main stock-market index rose

104.49 points, or 1.22 percent, to close at 8,635.88.

Still, analysts said the scandal could make investors reluctant to take part in future state asset sales.

The sale of Telebras on July 29 was the largest privatization ever in Latin America.

According to taped telephone conversations that took place before the sale of Telebras, Mr. Resende and Luiz Carlos Mendonça de Barros said they were concerned that a Brazilian group was likely to win the bidding for the phone company serving Rio de Janeiro and were looking for other investors.

Since Thursday, when Luiz Carlos Mendonça de Barros was questioned by senators about the tapes, some members of the government's five-party support base have asked

for his resignation. This raised concern that the scandal would make it harder for Mr. Cardoso to win support for his spending cuts.

Mr. Cardoso said the resignations represented a loss to the nation and said they had been prompted by "the release of illegally recorded telephone conversations." He said he had asked the officials to reconsider their resignations but said they had refused.

Federal police and the public attorney's office are investigating the taping incident, which could result in the cancellation of the sale of the Rio de Janeiro phone company, Telcelente.

The Brazilian group, Andrade Gutierrez, paid the minimum price of 3.4 billion reais (\$2.9 billion) for Telcelente.

## AMP Takes Higher Bid From Tyco

HARRISBURG, Pa. — AMP Inc., the electronic equipment maker that had been fighting a buyout offer from AlliedSignal Inc., accepted a rival bid Monday of \$11.3 billion in stock from Tyco International Ltd.

The offer from Tyco, whose products include fire-protection systems, electronic security devices and valves, topped AlliedSignal's cash offer of \$10 billion. The Tyco offer would give AMP shareholders \$3.1 of Tyco stock for each of their AMP shares, based on Friday's closing price, while AlliedSignal's offer was valued at \$44.50 a share. Tyco is offering to swap 0.7839 of a Tyco share for each share of AMP.

The Tyco deal also provides for AMP shareholders to receive as much as \$55.95 for each of their AMP shares if Tyco stock continues to rise.

AMP shares closed at \$48.125, up \$3. Tyco finished up 37.5 cents at \$65.4375, and AlliedSignal ended up \$1.00 at \$42.8125.

The boards of Tyco and AMP have approved their agreement to merge into a company with more than \$22 billion in annual revenue and operations in more than 80 countries.

AMP, with annual revenue of about \$5.5 billion, makes electronic connection devices for the communications, automotive and personal-computer markets.

In August, AMP rejected AlliedSignal's offer and refused to negotiate with the company.

AlliedSignal tried to get AMP's shareholders to authorize an expansion of the AMP board to gain support for the offer, but a federal court stopped the vote.

Under the deal with Tyco, Bob Ripp, chairman and chief executive of AMP, would serve on the Tyco board and continue as president of AMP.

The deal is subject to the approval of regulators and of both companies' shareholders. The companies say they expect the transaction to be completed in early 1999.

## \$5 Billion Deal To Link Insurers

PORTLAND, Maine — Unum Corp. said Monday that it would buy Provident Companies Inc. for stock worth nearly \$5 billion to create the dominant U.S. company in disability insurance.

Both Unum and Provident provide disability insurance, but Unum's focus has been on group products, while Provident's has been on individual products. "The merger creates the global leader in disability insurance, no matter how you look at it," said Catherine Hartnett, a Unum spokeswoman.

The combined company, UnumProvident, will provide disability insurance and special risk products and services.

Unum and Provident said they expected annual cost savings of about \$120 million to \$130 million from the merger. The deal is subject to approval by stockholders and regulators.

Ms. Hartnett said that there would be job cuts but that the number had not been determined. Unum, which is based in Portland, has 8,000 workers, while Provident, which is based in Chattanooga, Tennessee, has about 5,000.

Provident shareholders will receive 0.73 shares of the combined company for each Provident common share, while Unum holders will receive one share of the merged company for each Unum share.

## Stocks and Iraq Tension Underpin Dollar

NEW YORK — The dollar climbed to a two-month high against the Deutsche mark Monday amid renewed tensions with Iraq and widespread expectations that U.S. interest rates will not be cut further in the near future.

Dealers said the dollar had been given an additional boost by confirmation from Deutsche Bank that it was in "advanced stages" of negotiations to acquire Bankers Trust Co., the eighth-largest U.S. bank, for nearly \$9 billion.

The possibility of such a takeover contributed to a wave of positive sentiment in the U.S. stock market, driving the Dow Jones industrial average up sharply.

Dealers said another health scare

for President Boris Yeltsin of Russia also kept the dollar underpinned.

The dollar rose to 1.7035 Deutsche marks in 4 P.M. trading from 1.6924 DM on Friday. It also rose to 5.7113 French francs from 5.6755 francs, to 1.4040 Swiss francs from 1.3935 francs and to 120.945 yen from 120.380 yen. The pound rose to \$1.6573 from \$1.6565.

Also in the dollar's favor was speculation that the European Central Bank may lower interest rates soon after it took over monetary policy for the 11 countries adopting the single currency, the euro, Jan. 1.

"People are underestimating the impact of the global slowdown on Europe," said Jan Erik Wameryd, a trader at Scandinavianiska Bankerna Bank.

"Europe will be hit pretty hard, and rates will come down," he said. "There seems to be a realization that European growth isn't going to be as high as previously thought."

A holiday in Japan made trading lighter and capped the rise of the dollar against the yen, traders said.

The chief cabinet secretary of Japan's governing Liberal Democratic Party, Hirofumi Nonaka, on Monday ruled out a cut in Japan's consumption tax, and currency dealers said continued foot-dragging on such key economic stimulus measures should provide a springboard for further dollar gains.

## MARKET: Dow, Completing Its Comeback, Sets New High

Continued from Page 1

that the economy was on sound footing. During August and September, several deals were shelved because of falling stock prices.

Investors also continued to pour money into technology stocks, especially those related to the Internet, on hopes for strong profit growth.

"I love U.S. tech stocks long-term—it's a sector that's still growing strongly," said Miles Berryman, at Coutts & Co. in London.

Among the big gainers was the on-line retailer Amazon.com, which rose 37% to 218, and Yahoo!, the leading Internet search directory,

which rose 7/16 to 221 7/16. Expectations for on-line shopping to increase sharply through the year.

U.S. STOCKS

end holiday season kept attracted buyers to Internet issues.

Nasdaq was the most active U.S. stock, rising 2 1/16 to 4174 after the biggest market of browser software said it was in talks to be acquired by America Online, the world's leading Internet service provider. AOL rose 3/4 to 90.

The Nasdaq composite index, which contains many high-tech stocks, rose 49.21 points to close at 1,977.42. Among the financial issues, lifted

by the cost of the Deutsche Bank Bankers Trust deal were Citicorp, which rose 3/16 to 48 15/16, and Merrill Lynch, which rose 4/16 to 76.

Gains in the stock market came at the expense of Treasury bonds. The price of the benchmark 30-year issued down 21 3/4 points at 99 27/32, sending the yield up to 5.26 percent from 5.21 percent Friday.

Investors are showing greater demand for stocks and riskier fixed-income securities since the Fed began trimming interest rates.

"As interest rates fall, people tend to look at the equity market," said William Lloyd, at Barclays Capital Inc. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

## U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Dow Jones	11,919.30	12,012.00	11,919.30	12,012.00	+992.70
S&P 500	1,182.10	1,192.00	1,182.10	1,192.00	+9.90
Nasdaq	4,174.00	4,174.00	4,174.00	4,174.00	+21.16

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## INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

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# Seoul Ends Pohang's Monopoly in Steel

the steel industry," said Joh Hak Kyn, director-general of the antitrust policy bureau of the Fair Trade Commission. "It doesn't mean Hyundai or foreign firms will immediately jump in to break the monopoly."

The government has long blocked efforts by Hyundai Corp., the largest South Korean industrial conglomerate, to break into the steel industry, citing concerns about oversupply.

Pohang has used its national monopoly in the primary steelmaking business to become the second-largest steelmaker in the world after Nippon Steel Co. Thirteen South Korean companies make steel from scrap.

The Fair Trade Commission also

recommended that Pohang's two giant ironworks be separated and sold. A commission official said the move would help the industry's competitiveness and speed the privatization of Pohang. The government has offered to sell only a small part of its 32.7 percent stake in Pohang this year as part of its gradual privatization. If fully privatized, Pohang would be South Korea's sixth-largest *chaebol*, or conglomerate.

Pohang immediately rejected the idea of splitting and selling off the ironworks. "It's an idea that lacks practicality," said Chung Yeon Tae, a company spokesman. The two blast furnaces in Pohang and

Kwangyang, have an annual production capacity of more than 10 million tons of steel each.

In a further move to encourage competition, the commission fined 18 Pohang sales affiliates a total of 16.26 billion won (\$12.9 million) for unfair sales practices such as refusing to buy products from rivals.

Pohang, one of the most profitable South Korean companies, had a net profit of 720 billion won last year. But the company's monopoly and its government-supported growth have been the source of trade disputes with the United States, which has accused South Korea of dumping steel. (Bloomberg, AFP)

## HK Telecom To Buy Star's Internet Unit

*The Associated Press*

**HONG KONG** — Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd. said Monday it had agreed to buy the unprofitable Internet business of its rival Star Telecom International Holding Ltd. in a deal that would give it slightly more than half of the territory's booming Internet market.

Hong Kong Telecom wants to buy Star Internet, a subsidiary of Star Telecom, for 245.5 million Hong Kong dollars (\$31.7 million), but Asia Online, a competitor, immediately called the deal a threat that could force small players out of the market.

"Hong Kong Telecom is in a position to practice predatory pricing against would-be competitors and control the introduction and use of new technology, telecommunications, Asia Online, which has about 20,000 subscribers, less than one-tenth of Hong Kong Telecom's *Internet* customers being acquired by any merger."

The sale will close only if government approval is obtained by Dec. 31. Hong Kong Telecom said.

Hong Kong has no anti-monopoly laws for Internet service providers, but regulators will study the merger's effects on market competition and consumer interest before taking any action, said Danny Ng, a spokesman for Hong Kong's Telecommunications Authority.

Hong Kong Telecom, a subsidiary of Cable & Wireless PLC of Britain, has been aggressively expanding into new markets to cushion the loss of revenue it expects to face after Jan. 1, when it surrenders its monopoly on international direct-dial telephone services in exchange for a payment of 6.7 billion dollars.

## BREUER: Is Deutsche Bank's Chief Prepared for Risk?

company's recruits from Wall Street. He also trimmed bonuses, causing many people to quit.

After that, he took away much of Morgan Grenfell's independence by merging it with the parent company's commercial bank and eliminating the name Morgan Grenfell.

This spring, Mr. Breuer repeatedly denied rumors that he was interested in acquiring institutions such as Credit Suisse or J.P. Morgan & Co. "Our motto is 'Europe first,'" he said in March, in what many took as a retreat from Mr. Kopper's goal of establishing Deutsche Bank as one of the top 10 investing banks on Wall Street. Though insisting that he was still interested in U.S. acquisitions, Mr. Breuer said he was more in the market for companies that managed assets than for entire in-

But competitive pressures made it difficult for Deutsche Bank to retreat entirely. Because of bruising

competition, profits from commercial banking in Germany have long been anemic. In an era when all big banks compete globally for investment capital, Deutsche Bank and most other German institutions generate a return on equity far lower than those of big U.S. banks.

At the same time, Wall Street investment banks such as Morgan Stanley & Co., Merrill Lynch & Co. and Goldman, Sachs & Co. dominate the lucrative business of advising big European companies on mergers and acquisitions.

In addition, the financial industry on both sides of the Atlantic has been swept by merger fever. The merger of UBS and Swiss Banking Corp. in January created a global giant far bigger than Deutsche Bank. The combination of Citicorp and Travelers Group as Citigroup may well have added to the pressure. Deutsche Bank's renewed push into investment banking and into the United States is quite different from the strategy of Germany's part-

largest banks. Although Dresdner Bank AG and Commerzbank AG have formed alliances in other European countries, they have been far more restrained about carving out positions as global competitors.

But with more than \$600 billion in assets and 75,000 employees, Deutsche Bank may have no choice except to compete on a world stage.

If Mr. Breuer carries out a Bankers Trust acquisition, a big challenge will be fitting it as a coherent unit. Before he retired, Mr. Kooper argued that he had to give

the newly acquired London investment bankers free rein because his German bankers did not have the same expertise in the American-British style of deal-making. Mr. Breuer reversed that strategy, asserting control in the home office. With Bankers Trust, which does a large part of its business in the United States, he faces a possible three-way struggle among Wall Street, London and Deutsche Bank's twin-towered headquarters in Frankfurt.

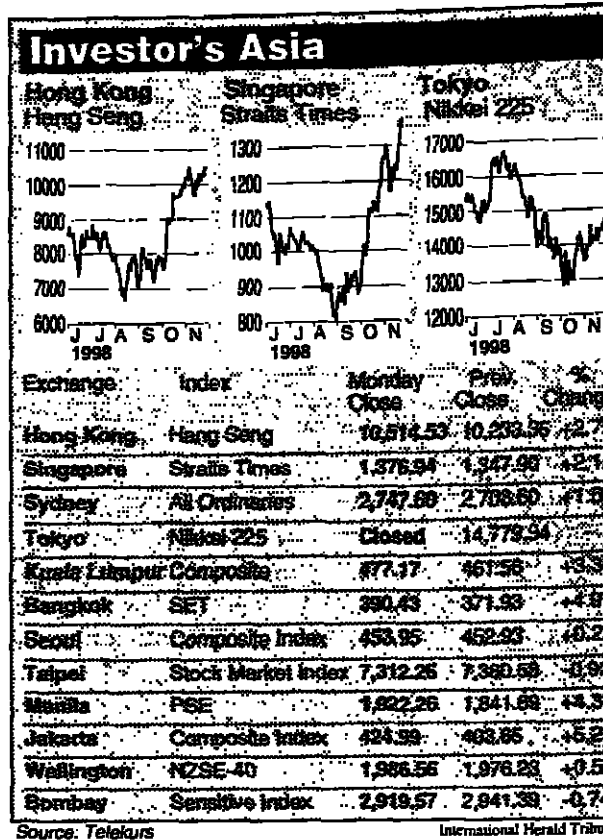
## Foreigners Cut China Investment

**BEIJING** — Hit by the Asian financial crisis, pledges of new foreign investment in China dropped 1.5 percent in the first 10 months of 1998 from a year earlier, a trade official said Monday.

Ma Xuehong, an assistant minister for the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, said contractual promises of future foreign investment totaled \$39.41 billion this year through Oct. 31.

The total number of projects approved in the 10 months was down 4.2 percent from a year earlier to 16,168.

Meanwhile, the amount of foreign money actually invested in China rose 0.9 percent, to \$35.9 billion, as higher flows from Europe and North America compensated for an 11 percent to 12 percent decline from Asia.



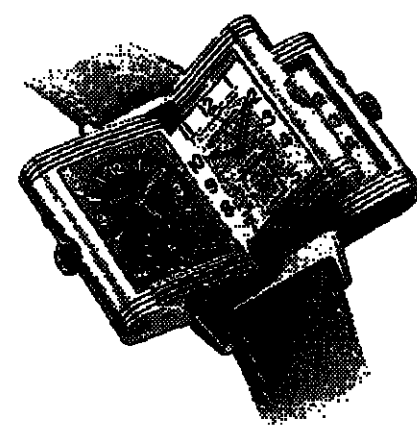
**Very briefly:**

- **Fleet Financial Group Inc.** of Boston agreed to buy **Sanwa Business Credit**, a U.S. finance company, from **Sanwa Bank Ltd.** of Japan to increase its equipment-leasing and financing business. The banks did not disclose financial details, but sources said the price was more than \$700 million.
- **Taiwan's** jobless rate held steady at 2.98 percent in October as falling interest rates and a stable currency offset the impact of a slowing economy. The government has predicted economic growth of 5.3 percent for this year.
- **Japan** agreed to guarantee \$500 million in Thai public-sector bonds. "We believe the Thai economy has bottomed out," said Hideo Hato, an official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.
- **Saudi Arabian Oil Co.** agreed in principle to buy an additional 14 percent of its South Korean joint venture, **Ssangyong Oil Refining Co.**, for \$170 million, raising its stake in the venture to 49 percent.

For information please contact,  
Katy Hour: Fax (33-1) 41 43 92 12 or e-mail: [kate@hnt.com](mailto:kate@hnt.com)

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November 23, 1998

[illegible]

II

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TEL: (+41) 21 845 02 02



NYSE

**Monday's 4 P.M. Close**  
The 2,600 most traded stocks of the day.  
Nationwide prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.  
The Associated Press.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100 High Low/Late Chgs

A-Z									
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AAR	34	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABA	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABB	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABC	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABD	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABE	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABF	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABG	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABH	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABI	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABJ	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABK	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABL	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABM	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABN	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABO	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABP	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABQ	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABR	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABS	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABT	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABU	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABV	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABW	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABX	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABY	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ABZ	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ACA	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ACB	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ACC	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ACD	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
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22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ACF	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ACH	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ACI	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ACJ	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ACK	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ACL	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ACM	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ACN	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ACO	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ACP	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ACQ	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
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22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ACU	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ACV	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ACW	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
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22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ACY	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ACZ	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ADA	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ADB	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ADC	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
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22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ADG	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ADH	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ADI	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
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22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	ADV	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
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22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AEB	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
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22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AED	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AEE	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
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22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AEG	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AEH	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AEI	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AEL	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AEM	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AEN	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AEO	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AEP	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
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22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AEU	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
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22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AEX	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
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22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AFJ	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AFK	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AFM	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AFN	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AFQ	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AFR	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AFS	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AFU	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AFV	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AFW	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AFX	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AFY	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AFZ	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AGA	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AGB	14	14	28	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
22 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	AGC	14	14	28			



You can't always see what you need – at least not at first glance. That's why a fresh perspective can reveal completely new dimensions. And the old way of doing things may not necessarily be the best. If you want your bank to look beyond the obvious in planning your future, try talking to us. Because in everything we do, we try not to be just any bank, but the right bank for you. ❄️ UBS

UBS AG: Private Banking: ❄️ UBS Institutional Asset Management: ❄️ UBS Brinson Investment Banking: ❄️ Warburg Dillon Read Private Equity: ❄️ UBS Capital







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**PRADA**

هكذا من الأما



NASDAQ

Monday's 4 P.M.  
The 100 most traded NASDAQ securities  
in terms of dollar volume, updated twice a year.  
The Associated Press

Symbol	Company	Price	Volume
AMZN	Amazon.com	34 1/2	1,234,567
GOOG	Google	275 1/4	987,654
MSFT	Microsoft	34 1/2	876,543
INTL	International	12 3/4	765,432
TECH	Technology	15 1/2	654,321
COMM	Communications	18 1/4	543,210
FINC	Financial	22 1/2	432,109
HEAL	Healthcare	25 1/4	321,098
ENRG	Energy	28 1/2	210,987
INDU	Industrial	31 1/4	109,876

Symbol	Company	Price	Volume
WASH	Washington	35 1/2	1,123,456
ORCL	Oracle	36 1/4	1,012,345
CRM	Customer Relationship Management	37 1/2	901,234
DATA	Data	38 1/4	890,123
NETS	Networks	39 1/2	789,012
SEMI	Semiconductors	40 1/4	678,901
BIOS	Bioscience	41 1/2	567,890
SPAC	Space	42 1/4	456,789
ENVN	Environment	43 1/2	345,678
TRAN	Transportation	44 1/4	234,567

Symbol	Company	Price	Volume
WELL	Wellness	45 1/2	1,234,567
WATG	Water	46 1/4	1,123,456
WIRE	Wireless	47 1/2	1,012,345
WIRE	Wireless	48 1/4	901,234
WIRE	Wireless	49 1/2	890,123
WIRE	Wireless	50 1/4	789,012
WIRE	Wireless	51 1/2	678,901
WIRE	Wireless	52 1/4	567,890
WIRE	Wireless	53 1/2	456,789
WIRE	Wireless	54 1/4	345,678

Symbol	Company	Price	Volume
WIRE	Wireless	55 1/2	1,234,567
WIRE	Wireless	56 1/4	1,123,456
WIRE	Wireless	57 1/2	1,012,345
WIRE	Wireless	58 1/4	901,234
WIRE	Wireless	59 1/2	890,123
WIRE	Wireless	60 1/4	789,012
WIRE	Wireless	61 1/2	678,901
WIRE	Wireless	62 1/4	567,890
WIRE	Wireless	63 1/2	456,789
WIRE	Wireless	64 1/4	345,678

Symbol	Company	Price	Volume
WIRE	Wireless	65 1/2	1,234,567
WIRE	Wireless	66 1/4	1,123,456
WIRE	Wireless	67 1/2	1,012,345
WIRE	Wireless	68 1/4	901,234
WIRE	Wireless	69 1/2	890,123
WIRE	Wireless	70 1/4	789,012
WIRE	Wireless	71 1/2	678,901
WIRE	Wireless	72 1/4	567,890
WIRE	Wireless	73 1/2	456,789
WIRE	Wireless	74 1/4	345,678

Symbol	Company	Price	Volume
WIRE	Wireless	75 1/2	1,234,567
WIRE	Wireless	76 1/4	1,123,456
WIRE	Wireless	77 1/2	1,012,345
WIRE	Wireless	78 1/4	901,234
WIRE	Wireless	79 1/2	890,123
WIRE	Wireless	80 1/4	789,012
WIRE	Wireless	81 1/2	678,901
WIRE	Wireless	82 1/4	567,890
WIRE	Wireless	83 1/2	456,789
WIRE	Wireless	84 1/4	345,678

Symbol	Company	Price	Volume
WIRE	Wireless	85 1/2	1,234,567
WIRE	Wireless	86 1/4	1,123,456
WIRE	Wireless	87 1/2	1,012,345
WIRE	Wireless	88 1/4	901,234
WIRE	Wireless	89 1/2	890,123
WIRE	Wireless	90 1/4	789,012
WIRE	Wireless	91 1/2	678,901
WIRE	Wireless	92 1/4	567,890
WIRE	Wireless	93 1/2	456,789
WIRE	Wireless	94 1/4	345,678

NYSE

Monday's 4 P.M. Close  
(Continued)

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GOOG	Google	275 1/4	987,654
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COMM	Communications	18 1/4	543,210
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Symbol	Company	Price	Volume
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WIRE	Wireless	52 1/4	567,890
WIRE	Wireless	53 1/2	456,789
WIRE	Wireless	54 1/4	345,678

Symbol	Company	Price	Volume
WIRE	Wireless	55 1/2	1,234,567
WIRE	Wireless	56 1/4	1,123,456
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WIRE	Wireless	58 1/4	901,234
WIRE	Wireless	59 1/2	890,123
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WIRE	Wireless	64 1/4	345,678

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Symbol	Company	Price	Volume
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WIRE	Wireless	76 1/4	1,123,456
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WIRE	Wireless	81 1/2	678,901
WIRE	Wireless	82 1/4	567,890
WIRE	Wireless	83 1/2	456,789
WIRE	Wireless	84 1/4	345,678

Symbol	Company	Price	Volume
WIRE	Wireless	85 1/2	1,234,567
WIRE	Wireless	86 1/4	1,123,456
WIRE	Wireless	87 1/2	1,012,345
WIRE	Wireless	88 1/4	901,234
WIRE	Wireless	89 1/2	890,123
WIRE	Wireless	90 1/4	789,012
WIRE	Wireless	91 1/2	678,901
WIRE	Wireless	92 1/4	567,890
WIRE	Wireless	93 1/2	456,789
WIRE	Wireless	94 1/4	345,678



## WORLD ROUNDUP

### Rose Loses Bloom

**GOLF** Justin Rose, the teenager who finished fourth in the British Open as an amateur, failed Monday to win his card for next season's European tour.

The 18-year-old Englishman missed the cut in the other eight tournaments he played and had to join 180 others in the six-round qualifying event at Sotogrande, Spain. He needed a 70 in the final round to join the top 35 and win a tour card, but shot an 80. (Reuters)

• Laura Davies ended a 20-month victory drought on the LPGA Tour on Sunday, closing with a three-under-par 69 for a four-stroke victory in the season-ending Tour Championship in Las Vegas.

Davies, who won \$215,000, had an 11-under 277 total. Brandie Burton, Karrie Webb and Pat Hurst tied for second. (AP)

### Cricketer Killed by Ball

**CRICKET** A first-class cricketer died in Hyderabad, Pakistan, on Sunday when he was hit on the neck by a rising delivery in a club match. Ifkhar Ahmad, 32, who had played two first-class matches for Karachi, was struck while attempting a hook shot. (Reuters)

### Hings Takes Revenge

**TENNIS** Martina Hings finished the season Sunday by beating Lindsay Davenport, the woman who took her No. 1 ranking, 7-5, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2 in the final of the Chase Championships in New York. "I guess I got you this time," Hings whispered to Davenport as the two shook hands at the net. (NYT)

### Stanford Beats No. 1

**COLLEGE BASKETBALL** For the second consecutive week, the top-ranked team in women's basketball lost. Regan Freuen's free throw with one second to go gave Stanford (1-3) a 73-72 upset over visiting Purdue (2-1). Purdue had attained the No. 1 ranking by snapping Tennessee's 46-game winning streak. (NYT)

### Whiz Kids' Sister Dies

**BASEBALL** Dick Sisler, 78, a member of a prominent baseball family who gained his own niche with a pennant-winning home run for the Philadelphia Phillies' 1950 Whiz Kids team, died Friday in his hometown of Nashville, Tennessee. His father, George, was also a baseball player and is in the Hall of Fame. (NYT)

## NFL Playoff Picture Comes Into Focus

Only Final Wild-Card Berth Is Still in Play

*The Associated Press*  
There are five weeks of the regular season still to go, but already the playoff picture in the National Football Conference seems clear.

Barring a sudden collapse or an unexpected five-game winning streak by one of the current also-rans, the three division leaders — Atlanta, Dallas and Minnesota — seem set for the playoffs, along with playoff perennials Green Bay and San Francisco. The only doubt hovers over the final wild-card berth. Arizona, a 45-42 winner over Washington, has the inside track for its first playoff berth since 1982.

The Vikings and Cowboys essentially have three-game leads in their divisions. The closest race is in the NFC West where San Francisco is one game behind Atlanta, but both teams seem sure of at least a wild-card spot.

Falcons 20, Bears 13 In Atlanta, the Falcons won their fourth straight, but they know their fate rests on the health of Chris Chandler, their quarterback. Chandler went down clutching his leg in agony with six and a half minutes left, but the injury was later diagnosed as a right knee and ankle sprain. Chandler believes he'll be ready for the game against Cincinnati next week.

"It's certainly not a season-threatening or career-threatening injury," said Andrew Bishop, the team doctor.

Over the past two seasons, the Falcons are 14-4 when Chandler plays an entire game. They are 2-7 otherwise, including a 28-3 loss to the New York Jets with Steve DeBerg as the starter — their worst defeat this season.

Before he was injured, Chandler brought the Falcons back from a 13-3 deficit with a 13-yard touchdown pass to Terance Mathis and an 11-yarder to Todd Kinchen.

Cardinals 45, Redskins 42 Jake Plummer ran for three touchdowns and passed for two as Arizona held on at Washington after leading 31-0.

The Cardinals won despite outstanding performances from Trent Green, the Washington quarterback, and Michael Westbrook, a wide receiver. Green completed 30 of 49 passes for 382 yards and a career-high four touchdowns, and Westbrook had 10 receptions for 135 yards and three touchdowns.

Cowboys 30, Seahawks 22 Troy Aikman threw two touchdown passes and completed 28 of 42 for 296 yards as Dallas stayed two games ahead of the Cardinals in the NFC East.

Visiting Seattle led 14-13, but Aikman's 18-yard touchdown pass to Billy Davis and Chris Warren's one-yard run in the fourth quarter gave Dallas the victory.

Vikings 28, Packers 14 In Minneapolis, Randy Moss, the Viking wide re-

ceiver, had 153 yards receiving, including a 49-yard TD pass from Randall Cunningham, who matched Brett Favre's two scoring throws.

The Vikings clinched a playoff berth when the 49ers beat the Saints. 49ers 31, Saints 20 Steve Young, the San Francisco quarterback, had three first-quarter turnovers but finished with four touchdown passes as the 49ers fought back from an early 10-0 deficit against visiting New Orleans.

Panthers 24, Rams 20 Carolina won for the second time this season, forcing a turnover on a late interception return by St. Louis.

The Panthers were on the verge of squandering a 17-point lead when Roman Phifer intercepted a pass from Steve Benerline. But Mark Carrier stripped Phifer of the ball at the 5, and Carolina center Frank Garcia recovered in the end zone for a touchdown with 2:41 to go.

The Rams (3-8) lost for the 10th time in 11 games at home as well as losing quarterback Tony Banks to a sprained right ankle.

Lions 28, Bucs 25 Ron Rivers, substituting for Barry Sanders, ran 36 yards for a touchdown, and Trent Dilfer threw a crucial interception in the closing minutes at Tampa Bay.

Giants 20, Eagles 0 Phillip Sparks' two interceptions helped New York hand visiting Philadelphia its third shutout loss of the season.

Broncos 40, Raiders 14 In the AFC, the playoff picture is murky, but one sure thing appears to be Denver, which kept alive its hopes for an unbeaten season with its victory over Oakland in Denver.

John Elway went over 50,000 yards passing for his career as Denver scored the last 23 points against Oakland, whose defense ranks second in the NFL.

NFL rushing leader Terrell Davis ran for 162 yards on 31 carries and scored once, raising his season total to 1,492 yards, and the Broncos defense had three fourth-quarter interceptions, all of which were converted into touchdowns.

Steelers 30, Jaguars 15 Dewayne Washington returned two interceptions for touchdowns of 52 and 78 yards as Pittsburgh moved within a game of Jacksonville with its showdown AFC Central victory over the Jaguars.

Washington stepped in front of Keenan McCardell for his 52-yard return on the Jaguars' second possession, then added his fifth career TD return with 34 seconds left.

Jets 24, Oilers 3 Vinny Testaverde, the New York quarterback, threw for 237 yards and two touchdowns as won at Tennessee. The score was 3-3 at halftime before Testaverde led the Jets to touchdowns on their first two pos-



The Chargers' Treynay Stephens going high to score against the Chiefs.

sessions of the second half. He capped each drive with TD tosses, the first a 3-yarder to Keyshawn Johnson and then a two-yarder to Keith Byars.

Bengals 20, Bengals 13 Priest Holmes, who rushed for 173 yards against the Bengals in his first NFL start, piled up 227 more for Baltimore in the rematch at Cincinnati.

Chargers 38, Chiefs 37 In San Diego, two pass interference penalties against

James Hasty set up Craig Whelihan's one-yard TD pass to Charlie Jones with nine seconds left.

It was the sixth straight loss for the Chiefs despite their highest-scoring game of the season.

Bills 34, Colts 11 At Buffalo, Antowain Smith rushed for two touchdowns and Doug Flutie passed for two for the Bills, who scored 34 points in the second quarter.

## Calgary Wins Canadian Football Crown

*The Associated Press*  
WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Mark McLoughlin kicked a 35-yard field goal on the final play of the game to give the Calgary Stampeders a 26-24 victory over Hamilton in the 86th Grey Cup, the Canadian Football League championship game.

Hamilton took a 24-23 lead with 2:02 left Sunday on a one-yard run by Ron Williams, the quarterback, but the Tiger-Cats failed on a 2-point conversion attempt.

Jeff Garcia, the Calgary quarterback who was selected the game's outstanding player, then marched the Stampeders 52 yards over the final

1:57 to set up McLoughlin's fourth field goal of the game.

"We picked them apart down the field, made some plays and got the ball to where Mark could drive it through," said Garcia, who completed 22 of 32 passes for 260 yards and rushed for 47 yards and a touchdown.

Vince Daniels, the Calgary slotback, who was selected the game's outstanding Canadian, had six receptions for 82 yards.

Danny McManus, the Hamilton quarterback, was 20-for-39 for 288 yards with a touchdown and an interception.

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**ALLEMAGNE (zone D) en FTA - TVA 16%**  
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MAX: 0.97 SCSP: 1.34

**BELGIQUE en FTA - TVA 21%**  
GO: 1.92 FOD: 0.49  
SCSP: 31.24 SCSP: 29.26

**HOLLANDE (zone A) en FTA - TVA 17.5%**  
GO: 1.19 FOD: 0.75  
SCSP: 1.847 SCSP: 1.756

**LUXEMBOURG en FTA - TVA 15%**  
GO: 17.30

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## SPORTS

## Juventus Wins Delay

Match in Istanbul Put Back To Let Tensions Cool

NYON, Switzerland — UEFA on Monday postponed for a week a Champions League match in Istanbul between Galatasaray of Turkey and Juventus of Italy because of escalating tensions between the two countries.

The governing body of European soccer moved the game to Dec. 2.

Italy has refused a Turkish request to extradite a Kurdish leader for trial as a terrorist.

## WORLD SOCCER

Thousands of people have taken to the streets in Turkey in the past week to protest. Juventus players and officials had said they felt they could be victims of anti-Italian sentiment.

Senior Minister Kulu Altas of Turkey said up to 20,000 police and paramilitary forces would be assigned to the match.

Juventus needs a victory against Galatasaray, the Group B leader, to keep alive its chances of qualifying for the quarterfinals. The delay will allow both teams to see how group rivals Rosenborg Trondheim and Athletic Bilbao do in their match Wednesday.

Brazil's Santos players accused a referee of changing his mind on the basis of information from touchline reporters during a Brazilian championship quarterfinal match.

The players, who had fought with radio reporters during the first-leg match with Sport Recife, were upset over a disallowed goal in the second leg over the weekend.

Referee Jorge Travassos initially gave the goal but then changed his mind. Television replays showed that the shot by Eduardo Marques entered the goal through a hole in the side-netting. Santos complained that Travassos was told about the incident by reporters. Travassos said his assistants pointed out his mistake, but he nevertheless said that soccer authorities should allow referees to use video evidence in similar cases.

Santos won, 2-1, but needs to win the third game at home on Wednesday to qualify.

This year, the quarterfinals are played over three legs that are decided on points, goal aggregate if points are level and the teams' first-stage records if goal aggregate is also level.

Argentina's Boca Juniors needs one point to claim its first title since 1992 after it won, 3-2, at Rosario Central while second-place Gimnasia-La Plata lost, 2-1, to Talleres.

Unbeaten Boca extended its lead in the Apertura championship to nine points with three games left. The Apertura is the first of two championships played in the Argentine season. Teams play each other once in each event, and there is no overall champion. (AP, Reuters)



Mark Ramprakash, of England, hooking for four.

## Australians Chase Advantage

BRISBANE — Michael Slater hammered 113 rapid runs as Australia strove to create a winning position on the fourth day of the first test match against England.

After England lost its last six first-innings wickets for 76 and was all out for 375, Australia raced to 237 for three wickets before declaring its second innings closed and setting England a victory target of 348 with just over a day to play. The tourists finished on 26 for no wicket.

## Flyers' Goalie Shuts Door On Florida in Return Trip

The Associated Press

SUNRISE, Florida — John Vanbiesbroeck made 25 saves in his return to South Florida, including three critical stops in the third period, keeping Philadelphia in the game until Keith Jones scored the game winner 26 seconds into overtime to give the Flyers a 2-1 victory over the Florida Panthers.

Vanbiesbroeck has had many such nights in Florida, but Sunday was the first time that the Panthers were the victims. The goalie was the backbone of the Panthers for five years as Florida became the fastest-rising expansion club in the National Hockey League, going 33-34-17 in its first season and reaching the Stanley Cup finals three years later.

Last season, Vanbiesbroeck sniped with the Panthers' management over trades that shipped out vet-

erans to infuse the team with youth. He signed a \$10.5 million, three-year contract with the Flyers over the summer. He insisted that he harbored no hard feelings toward the Panthers.

## NHL ROUNDOUP

"I put all that behind me, the frustration," Vanbiesbroeck said. "I try to remember a lot of the good things."

Greeted with about a 50-50 mixture of cheers and boos as he took the ice, Vanbiesbroeck turned in a third-period performance that recalled the best of times.

He first turned away Scott Mellanby and Viktor Kozlov in close within a span of about 90 seconds early in the period. Then, with seven minutes left, he stopped Mark Parrish as he steamed through the right circle.

John LeClair scored his

12th goal as the Flyers notched their fourth straight victory.

Devils 5, Hurricanes 2 Bobby Holik had a goal and an assist as the New Jersey Devils won at Carolina.

Randy McKay, Jay Pandolfo, Denis Pederson and Scott Stevens added goals for the Devils, who won for the 10th time in 14 games.

Nelson Emerson and Ray Sheppard scored for the Hurricanes, who fell two games below .500 but kept their Southeast Division lead.

Mighty Ducks 4, Blackhawks 1 Paul Kariya set up goals by Marty McInnis and Steve Rucchin, and Guy Hebert again was solid in the net as the Mighty Ducks beat the visiting Chicago Blackhawks.

Stu Grimson and rookie Antti Aalto also scored for Anaheim, which won for the fifth time in seven games.

## SCOREBOARD

## ICE HOCKEY

## NHL STANDINGS

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## ATLANTIC DIVISION

## NORTHEAST DIVISION

## SOUTHEAST DIVISION

## WESTERN CONFERENCE

## CENTRAL DIVISION

## NORTHWEST DIVISION

## PACIFIC DIVISION

## SUNDAY RESULTS

## NEW YORK

## FLORIDA

## PHILADELPHIA

## CAROLINA

## SAN JOSE

## ST. LOUIS

## CHICAGO

## DETROIT

## MINNESOTA

## COLUMBUS

## WASHINGTON

## NEW JERSEY

## PITTSBURGH

## BOSTON

## ATLANTA

## NASHVILLE

## SAN ANTONIO

## HOUSTON

## DALLAS

## SAN DIEGO

## LOS ANGELES

## SEATTLE

## PORTLAND

## VICTORIA

## WYOMING

## UTAH

## ARIZONA

## CALIFORNIA

## IDAHO

## MONTANA

## NEBRASKA

## KANSAS

## MISSOURI

## ILLINOIS

## INDIANA

## OHIO

## PENNSYLVANIA

## DELAWARE

## MARYLAND

## VIRGINIA

## NORTH CAROLINA

## SOUTH CAROLINA

## LOUISIANA

## MISSISSIPPI

## ALABAMA

## GEORGIA

## FLORIDA

## ALASKA

## HAWAII

## GUAM

## PUERTO RICO

## VIRGIN ISLANDS

## JAMAICA

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

## BARBADOES

## ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

## FOOTBALL

## NFL STANDINGS

## AMERICAN FOOTBALL

## AFC DIVISION

## NFC DIVISION

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## BASKETBALL

## U.S. COLLEGE SCORES

## SUNDAY RESULTS

## THE AP TOP 25

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